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Fearful Earthquake in Mexico Photographed. Brazil's Sudden Awakening.

No. 2695

MAY 2, 1907

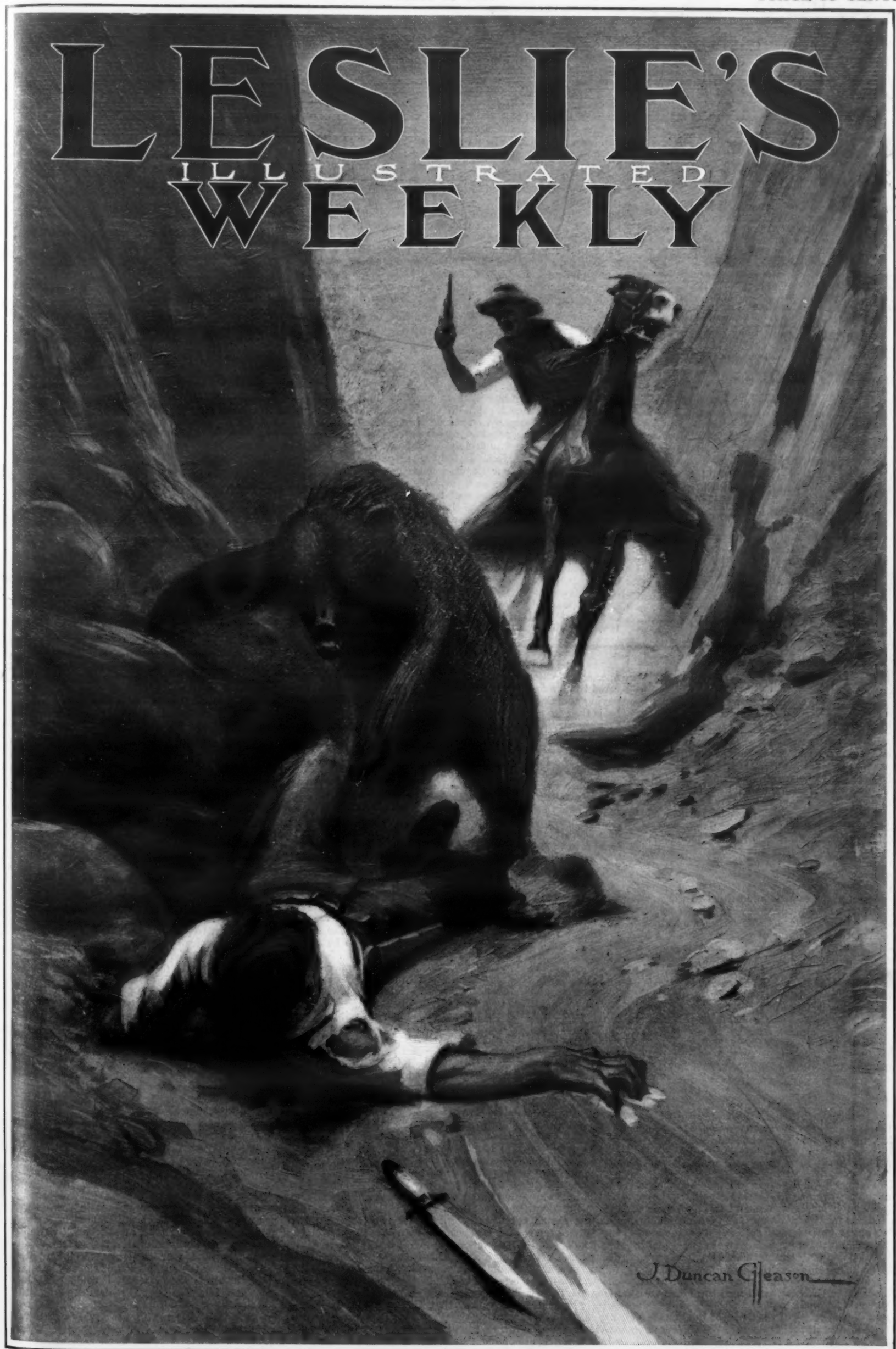
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LESLIE'S

ILLUSTRATED

WEEKLY

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DEADLY PERIL OF A HUNTSMAN IN THE ROCKIES.

Drawn by J. Duncan Gleason.

LESLIE'S WEEKLY

THE OLDEST ILLUSTRATED WEEKLY IN THE UNITED STATES

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Thursday, May 2, 1907

The Coming Mohonk Peace Conference.

THE GREAT popular and international interest in the cause of peace has recently been most remarkably and significantly demonstrated by the great peace congress held in this city. The growth of peace sentiment during recent years in our own and other lands has been nothing less than wonderful. The prime minister of Great Britain, in a notable recent article, has declared that "the sentiment in favor of peace has become incomparably stronger, and the idea of the arbitration and peaceful adjustment of international disputes has attained a practical potency and moral authority undreamed of" at the time of the first Hague conference. The peace congress addresses of the distinguished representatives of many nations have borne eloquent witness to this fact; and the great space devoted to it in the daily papers, as well as the large audiences present at the sessions, illustrate the vast increase of popular interest in the cause.

One of the most influential factors in the development of intelligent convictions in favor of peace and arbitration has been the Mohonk arbitration conference established by Mr. Smiley when there was really no popular peace sentiment, and only at the utmost an indulgent and patronizing tolerance of peace agitators. From the first the Mohonk conference appealed to the reason as well as the heart, and its educational and moral influence has been immeasurably vast. At the thirteenth annual meeting, which is to be held May 22d-24th, Dr. Nicholas Murray Butler is to preside, and the programme is of timely interest, prominence being given to discussion of the coming Hague conference and the consideration of the interest of our own nation in international arbitration. Many distinguished educators will participate in the discussion of the relation of colleges and universities to the arbitration movement. A wise arrangement is that which devotes one of the sessions to delegates from chambers of commerce and boards of trade representing all parts of the nation. In connection with this Mohonk meeting it is well to emphasize the following passage from President Roosevelt's letter to the peace congress: "I hope to see adopted a general arbitration treaty among the nations; and I hope to see the Hague court greatly increased in power and permanency, and the judges, in particular, made permanent and given adequate salaries, so as to make it increasingly probable that in each case that may come before them they will decide between the nations, great or small, exactly as a judge within our own limits decides between the individuals, great or small, who come before him."

The League of Peace idea advocated by Mr. Carnegie is a realizable vision, "the formation of an international police, never for aggression, always for protection, to the peace of the civilized world."

New York City's 281 Years.

ON MAY 4th, 1907, 281 years will have elapsed since Holland's Governor of New Netherland, Peter Minuit, purchased Manhattan Island from the Lenni-Lenape Indians for beads, ribbons, and other trinkets, valued at about twenty-four dollars. The town of New Amsterdam had its beginning on that day, and it retained that name until Charles II. of England seized it in 1664 and handed it over to his brother, the Duke of York, since which, except for a short time when the Dutch recaptured it, it has borne the name with which the world knows it to-day.

The New York Society of the Order of the Founders and Patriots of America will celebrate the anniversary on May 4th by a dinner at the Hotel Manhattan, and although the event cannot be distinguished by a century

mark, or by any figure into which a century is easily divisible, the society is wise in having an observance. A great many things have taken place on this continent in the 281 years which have passed since the Dutch erected Fort Amsterdam on the south side of the present Bowling Green, and began putting up the log shacks on the east side and opening the roadway to them, afterward known as Pearl Street, leading up into the wilderness near the Wall Street of our day. And, in the words of Aeneas to Dido, New York City can say of these national, continental, and hemispherical events: "All of this I saw, and part of this I was."

The orators at the Founders' dinner on May 4th will have a large incentive for eloquence. The little settlement to which sturdy old Peter Minuit gave a "send off" in 1626, and which had no rights in those days which any map-maker or census-taker felt bound to respect, is to-day the second of the world's cities in population and the first in wealth, and a few years hence will lead in population as well as wealth. It has more tongues than Babel ever dreamed of. It is more cosmopolitan even than London or Constantinople. In its population there are representatives of more races, colors, and castes than in any other community under the sun. If the souls of the diners at the Hotel Manhattan do not soar and sing it will be the fault of the diners and not of the occasion.

A New Danger to Railway Shippers.

CAN THE public deal fairly with a railroad or an industrial corporation while the whole country is under the influence of an outbreak of socialistic hysteria? Chancellor Day, of the Syracuse University, has been assailed for daring to criticize the recent verdict of a Federal court in Chicago against the Standard Oil Company. This company was found guilty of accepting rebates from the Alton Railroad, covering over a thousand shipments and making it liable to a fine of from \$1,500,000 to \$30,000,000. There were about four hundred more counts in the indictment, which the court felt obliged, at the very outset, to strike out because of lack of proof or mistakes. Every shipper in the United States and every thoughtful, fair-minded man, engaged in any business enterprise, should take the trouble to understand the facts of this case and judge whether or not Chancellor Day was justified in his caustic criticism of the court. Every shipper has an interest in this matter because he may some day become the victim of similarly unfortunate circumstances.

The Standard Oil had been shipping oil from Whiting to East St. Louis over the Chicago and Eastern Illinois Railway at the legal rate of six and one-quarter cents per hundred pounds. It was also shipping over the Burlington road at the same rate. It could have shipped all its products at this rate over these lines. The Alton sought some of the traffic and offered to take it on the same basis as the company was, paying the Chicago and Eastern Illinois, and on this basis the rate on the Alton was six cents per hundred. Counsel for the Standard Oil Company offered in court, before Judge Landis, to prove that the rates on the Chicago and Eastern Illinois and the Alton roads were made on the same basis, and that the company could have shipped all its oil over the former road, and that this was conclusive proof that it could have had no motive for asking special rates from the Alton. Judge Landis held that what the Standard Oil did, or could do, with one road had nothing to do with its acceptance of a rate from the Alton that had not been filed as the legal rate with the Interstate Commerce Commission. The Alton had given the oil company the six-cent rate, but the judge charged the jury that, no matter if this rate had been given, the defendant should have ascertained whether it was the rate formally and officially published and filed with the Interstate Commerce Commission at Washington. According to this, it appears that a shipper can apply to a railroad freight agent for rates, accept what is given and believe them to be lawful, only to find that he has been guilty of an offense punishable by a fine of \$20,000 because a higher rate had been officially filed at Washington. The shipper might have had no intention to violate the law, but that would make no difference.

This is not all. The Standard Oil Company's freight agent paid the rate charged by the Alton, but it was held that the legal rate, which the Alton had established years before, was eighteen cents per hundred, though it was shown that this rate had become obsolete and that the present reorganized Alton Railway had never used it. It was shown that it was an unreasonable rate because the Alton charged only seven cents per hundred from Toledo to St. Louis, which was twice the distance from Whiting to East St. Louis, on which the six-cent rate had been paid by the Standard Oil. Judge Landis, for some inscrutable reason, would not permit these facts to go before the jury, and stated that it made no difference what other roads charged, that the Alton's only published rate was eighteen cents, and that the freight department of the Standard Oil Company was supposed to know this and should not have accepted a lower rate from the Alton, even though this was the rate it was paying legally on the two other roads with which it was doing most of the business. This is an astonishing ruling, and, if it should be sustained by the higher courts, it will be a crime for a shipper to accept a rate given him by a freight agent if it be proved subsequently by some muck-racker that this was not the rate filed with the Interstate Commerce Commission at Washington. Further, it will be a crime for a shipper, who has a rate on one line between certain points, to ship via some other line at this rate, when his ship-

ments are invited by another road, if it be subsequently discovered that an obsolete tariff, at a much higher rate, has been filed at Washington and fallen into disuse.

The conviction of the Standard Oil Company at Chicago has been cited to disprove the statement publicly made by Mr. Archbold and Mr. Rogers, two of its directors, that the company has not been guilty of rebating since the strict interpretation of the law some years ago. That these gentlemen were justified in making this statement, in spite of the decision in the Chicago case, is still asserted, for it is confidently believed that the higher courts must overrule the recent decision.

The Plain Truth.

IS NOT our good friend, the New York Press, a little hasty in saying that President Roosevelt has made a bold declaration that Taft shall be his successor? No such declaration appears in evidence. No public statement justifying such an inference is at hand. The President has a right, as every one else has, to his first choice, and he has a right to make it public if he chooses to do so, but thus far no official statement to that effect has been disclosed. The President is distinctly on record as saying that he must not be held responsible for statements attributed to him, and that when he has anything to say he will say it in his own time and in his own way. Would it not be well to take him at his word?

THE common failure of officials of American cities to discharge their duties is nothing short of scandalous. In New York, for example, the condition of the asphalt pavements had for months been so wretched as to be a disgrace to the city and a menace to health; yet no public official bestirred himself to improve matters until the Herald, by picturing the offensive conditions daily, roused the city government to a sense of its responsibilities, with the result that repairs have been going forward recently with great rapidity—a rapidity which is itself a condemnation of the slothfulness which has characterized the action of the municipal authorities. Now that one newspaper's enterprise has accomplished so much in the way of reform, why does not the daily press of the city follow the Herald's example and concentrate its fire upon that glaring offense to good taste and decency, the sign-board nuisance, which is continually adding new ugliness to the streets and subways of the metropolis. A few effective campaigns against such abuses would be a welcome change from the attacks upon tainted fortunes and the details of scandals with which so large an area of good white paper is spoiled every day.

FULL OF sound sense of great importance, and most beautifully and forcibly expressed, is President Roosevelt's Arbor-day message to the school children of the United States. He tells them that it is well that they should celebrate Arbor Day thoughtfully, for within their lifetime the nation's need of trees will become serious. Here is a good bit of practical preaching: "For the nation, as for the man or woman and the boy or girl, the road to success is the right use of what we have and the improvement of present opportunities. If you neglect to prepare yourselves now for the duties and responsibilities which will fall upon you later, if you do not learn the things which you will need to know when your school days are over, you will suffer the consequences. So any nation which in its youth lives only for the day, reaps without sowing, and consumes without husbanding, must expect the penalty of the prodigal, whose labor could with difficulty find him the bare means of life." The argument for the preservation of our forests and for the teaching of forestry in our schools is thus tersely put: "A true forest is not merely a storehouse full of wood, but, as it were, a factory of wood, and at the same time a reservoir of water." The grown-ups, as well as the boys and girls, should carefully ponder the teaching and the appeal of this strong and winning address.

IT IS a significant and gratifying sign of the times that the organs and leaders of the liquor trade are proclaiming the necessity for a reform of the saloon. They are getting their eyes wide open to the fact that the temperance cause is making great progress, especially in the South. They would reform the saloon to stay the rising tide of prohibition sentiment and legislation. After noting the fact that more than half of our territory is under laws prohibiting the sale of alcoholic beverages and citing some of the most drastic of recent temperance legislation, the Wine and Spirit Circular plainly says: "If there is one thing that seems settled beyond question it is that the retail liquor trade of this country must either mend its ways materially or be prohibited in all places save the business or tenderloin precincts of our larger cities." It also declares that it looks as if the Anti-saloon League, if it can maintain its present organization, "will certainly destroy the legalized saloon in all of the Southern States, excepting, perhaps, in Missouri," while it is making strong headway in many other States. The National Wholesale Liquor Dealers Association has issued an appeal for the purification of the saloon, and similar signs of alarm were strongly in evidence at the recent meeting of the Kentucky Distillers' Association. When the liquor trade itself preaches that the saloon must be reformed, those who are fighting for its destruction have reason to be greatly encouraged. "When the devil was sick, the devil a monk would be," etc.

PEOPLE TALKED ABOUT

NO GREAT amount of popular feeling has been aroused by the airing in the columns of the press



MRS. IDA M. VON CLAUSSEN,
Who recently refused an audience with
the President.—Copyright, 1907,
by Harris & Ewing.

of the social grievances of Mrs. Ida M. von Claussen, the American woman whom Mr. Graves, our minister at Stockholm, declined to present at the Swedish court. Mr. Graves based his attitude on Mrs. von Claussen's alleged lack of proper letters of introduction. The lady had sent him communications containing references to prominent personages, but these papers were, in his opinion, too informal to meet the court

requirements. Mrs. von Claussen returned to this country to endeavor to enlist the administration at Washington on her side of the controversy. Her visit to the White House for that purpose, however, was effort wasted, as she was refused an audience on the subject with the President. It would seem that, whatever may be the merits of the handsome and dashing woman's dispute with Minister Graves, the case is scarcely of sufficient gravity for consideration by the chief executive of this great nation. Mrs. von Claussen's threats of retaliation on the diplomat who has offended her have not apparently gained for her widespread sympathy.

A NOTABLE social affair was the dinner given in Rome, Italy, recently by Marquis Martin Maloney and Mrs. Maloney, of Philadelphia, in honor of Mr. and Mrs. Douglas Robinson, of New York. Mrs. Robinson is President Roosevelt's sister, and as Mr. Maloney acted as private chamberlain to the Pope, the dinner was regarded as a courtesy to her from the Vatican. The guests numbered forty and included several noted cardinals. There was a display of American flags surrounding President Roosevelt's portrait. Many speeches were made. Cardinal Satolli, formerly apostolic delegate to the United States, paid a high tribute to President Roosevelt.

TWO MISGUIDED cowboys recently tried to compel the Rev. John McVey, a well-known missionary in the Bad River country, South Dakota, to drink a bottle of whiskey. The cowboys' object was to put the preacher in such a condition as to prevent his holding a religious meeting on a ranch toward which he was journeying. Mr. McVey, however, was formerly a college athlete, and is still muscular, and in a few minutes he had given his annoyers a sound whipping. The beaten cowboys then both apologized and attended the minister to the meeting. One of them told the congregation of the little affray, and Mr. McVey was loudly cheered. He is now the most popular man in that region.

THERE have been no more brilliant successes in American journalism than those of Mr. Joseph



RALPH PULITZER,
Son of the proprietor of the *World*,
and a young journalist of
great ability.

Pulitzer, proprietor of the *St. Louis Post-Dispatch* and the *New York World*. Although Mr. Pulitzer did not actually found these papers, he took hold of them when they were moribund, infused new life into them, and with a rare reconstructive faculty built up for them enormous circulations and made them immensely valuable properties and powerful organs of public opinion. While he has been the dominating spirit in his enterprises, Mr. Pulitzer has always wisely surrounded himself with capable and faithful assistants. His

sixtieth birthday was recently celebrated in New York and St. Louis by banquets given to the heads of the various departments of the papers named. Mr. Ralph Pulitzer, the eminent journalist's son, who, in the absence of his father in Europe, occupied the seat of honor at the New York feast, is looked upon as the coming head of the great journals in whose management he is taking an active and efficient part, and he promises to become one of the leading lights of journalism. Among the other able journalists present on this occasion were Don Seitz, business manager, Caleb A. van Hamm, managing editor, William A. A. Thayer, night editor, Robert Hunt Lyman, news editor, and John J. Spurgeon, city editor, of the *World*; and John

H. Tennant, managing editor, and Charles Chapin, city editor, of the *Evening World*. With such men on its staff no paper could fail to be a superb success.

NOTWITHSTANDING that he has had a long career filled with important achievements, it is hard to realize that Mr. J. P. Morgan, America's greatest financier, has recently passed his seventieth birthday. To most men he has, on account of his continuing energy and activity, appeared to be still in manhood's prime. Yet it is fifty years since Mr. Morgan, after graduation from a German university, began his business life in New York. For some time he was in the employ of a banking firm, but later he ventured out for himself, and in due course of time his success became conspicuous. Although



J. P. MORGAN,
The eminent financier, who lately celebrated his seventieth birthday, taking a stroll with his little niece.

he was born to wealth and inherited a large fortune, Mr. Morgan was always ambitious and an indefatigable worker. He planned large undertakings and carried them out brilliantly. Becoming noted as the reorganizer and builder-up of run-down railroads, he has also dealt on a vast scale in railroad and government securities. So great has been the confidence reposed in his ability and integrity by business magnates and the public that any project upon which he has entered has been assured of realization. Mr. Morgan has, therefore, been able to score some of the most remarkable business triumphs on record. Besides being an eminent financier, Mr. Morgan has an international reputation as an art and book collector. He is also famed for acts of generosity, having made valuable gifts to public museums, and donated large sums to religious, educational, and benevolent institutions.

THE MELLOWING of public opinion toward Mr. John D. Rockefeller is as marked a feature of the hour as was the virulence of the same opinion a year or two ago. It is a rather singular fact that the so-called richest man in the world, and the head of the most widely-known industrial corporation, was so recently entirely unknown to the people. When the oil king was introduced to the world by a certain astonishing literary performance in which he was set forth as a money-mad ogre, the portrait had plausibility and life-likeness because there was no other. It is probable that Mr. Rockefeller himself saw that seclusion is



GENIAL JOHN D. ROCKEFELLER
Giving a friendly greeting to Rev. W. G. Weddemyer, his pastor at Lakewood, N. J.—Copyright, 1907, by John J. Morgan.

an error in a republic. Almost instantly he stepped forth into the open and began to invite and welcome the acquaintance of his fellow-beings. And then came the surprising discovery that the man was neither an ogre nor a miser, but a most amiable, hospitable, and friendly gentleman. It is a far cry from the stern, isolated, and single-passioned financier of the Tarbell portrayal to the genial, chatty, and munificent Rockefeller of Lakewood and Pocantico. A few muck-rakers may still keep up a hostile fire, but the general sentiment has been changed to admiration for Mr. Rockefeller because of his splendid gifts for education and the note of friendliness in his attitude toward the people. Our photograph shows Mr. Rockefeller greeting with characteristic warmth his pastor at Lakewood, N. J., the Rev. W. G. Weddemyer.

AMONG Americans prominent in the business world none has been regarded with sincerer esteem by his fellow-citizens than Mr. D. O. Mills, the representative banker and capitalist, of New York and San Francisco, and also well known as a practical philanthropist. Mr. Mills's activities have covered a period of many years, and he has been identified with numerous business concerns, and with societies of many sorts. Although he is now eighty-one years of age, he has until lately refused to consider himself as old, discharging diligently all the varied duties that devolved upon him. It is to be regretted that his strength has been somewhat impaired by illness, and that he feels obliged to retire from the directorates of a number of companies with which he has been connected. He has begun the process of taking in sail by resigning as director of the Erie and Southern Pacific railroads, and he contemplates similar action respecting his membership in other corporation boards. It is authoritatively explained that Mr. Mills by no means intends to withdraw from all active business, but seeks to be relieved of care of and responsibility for certain properties, in order to devote himself to others in which he is more heavily interested. It is hoped that this retrenchment of effort will enable Mr. Mills to busy himself with weighty matters for years to come.



D. O. MILLS,
The octogenarian capitalist and philanthropist,
who is lessening, but not giving
up, work.

ONE OF the most dramatic scenes connected with the late peace congress in New York was the decoration of its president, Mr. Carnegie, with the cross of a commander of the Legion of Honor. The ceremony took place at one of the largely-attended banquets which wound up the great gathering. The cross was presented in behalf of the French government by Baron d'Estournelles de Constant, a prominent delegate to the congress from France, who pronounced Mr. Carnegie a citizen of the world. The honor was totally unexpected to Mr. Carnegie, and he was profoundly affected by it. As a commander of the Legion of Honor he is entitled to a pension of 1,000 francs, and to a military funeral when he dies. The Legion of Honor was founded by the world's greatest warrior, Napoleon Bonaparte.

TAHITI'S widely-known "pearl king," E. Levy, having amassed a fortune in picking up gems among the islands of the Tuamotu group, has sold his trading schooner and will retire from business to enjoy life in Paris. Many of the pearls which he procured and dealt in are now owned by European royalties.

THE diversity of personal characteristics and political beliefs represented in the Russian Duma has

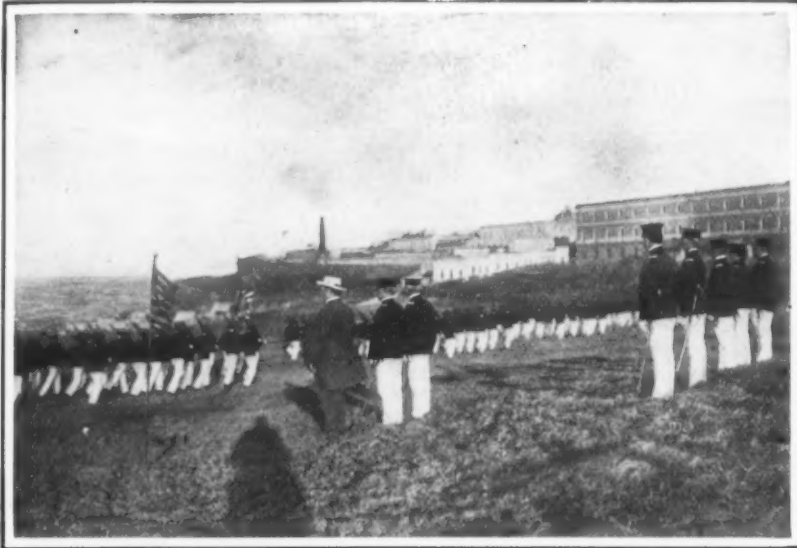
an apt illustration in the fact that its membership includes the priest Petroff, one of the ablest and most devoted of the constitutional Democrats, who was a prisoner in a monastery when he was elected, and the notorious Jew-baiter, Pavolaky Krushevan, who was the chief instigator of the Kishineff riots. It is not surprising to learn that at the opening of the session of the second Duma it was Krushevan who called for cheers at the first mention of the Emperor's name, or that the Ministerialists were the only members to join in the demonstration of loyalty. Later in the session another deputy made a bitter attack upon Krushevan as a murderer of women and children, whereupon the reactionary boldly asserted his readiness to defend his actions before the assembly. It will be remembered that the editorials in Krushevan's newspaper, repeatedly urging the Christian population to exterminate the Jews, were the proximate cause of the horrible massacres at Kishineff, though the real responsibility rests upon the government. His title to a seat in the Duma was clouded by allegations of fraud in the election, and it was also asserted that he was ineligible on account of his bankruptcy, but at last accounts he was still a member of the house.



PAVOLAKY KRUSHEVAN,
The author of the Kishineff massacres, a monarchist member
of the second Duma.



LADIES' LUNCH AT THE UNION CLUB, SAN JUAN, IN HONOR OF MRS. TAFT AND MRS. WINTHROP, WIFE OF THE THEN GOVERNOR OF PORTO RICO.



THE ISLAND'S FINE TROOPS—SECRETARY TAFT (IN CIVILIAN ATTIRE) WATCHING THE MARCH PAST OF HIS ESCORT, THE PORTO RICO REGIMENT, COLONEL BAILEY COMMANDING.

SECRETARY OF WAR TAFT'S PLEASANT VISIT TO PORTO RICO.

HEAD OF THE WAR DEPARTMENT REVIEWING HIS MILITARY ESCORT, AND MRS. TAFT ENTERTAINED BY PROMINENT LADIES.—Photographs from A. C. Haeselbarth.

An Aristocracy of Intellect and Service.

A MOST timely, suggestive, and inspiring oration was that of Nicholas Murray Butler, president of Columbia University, who, at the recent celebration of Charter Day at the University of California, took for his theme, "True and False Democracy." The new order of political thought and action everywhere now has for its specific object human welfare in the broadest sense. The problems which it involves Americans approach in the spirit of democracy, but there are too many who do not know what democracy means and implies. President Butler clearly drew a sharp line of contrast between the true and false conceptions of democracy, emphasizing and expounding Mazzini's definition of democracy as "the progress of all through all, under the leadership of the best and wisest."

After showing the fundamental contradiction between liberty and economic equality, from which the only escape is fraternity, thus reaching the clew to the distinction between a democracy which is false and spurious and a democracy which is true and real, he said: "When one examines the proposals that are seriously made by responsible men in high places, not in one nation of the earth but in many, he is forced to ask whether liberty, which for four centuries has been a word to conjure with, has lost its hold upon men, and whether we are coming to a pass where democracy is to be reduced to the expedient of some of the ancient tyrannies, and is to be able to maintain itself only by providing bread and a circus for the masses of the people. If by any

chance we have come to this pass, or are coming to it, then be assured that it will not be long before a great change will come over the political and social institutions of mankind, and that it will be a change for the worse." These are wise words of warning. The aim of socialism commands sympathy, but its programme is all wrong. As Dr. Butler shows, "out of the people it would produce a mob, in forgetfulness of the fact that the mob, led or unled, is the most serious foe that the people have ever had to face."

True democracy will insistently seek out the wisest and the best and will elevate them to posts of leadership and command. Inequality is an essential condition of liberty. The great need of the times is an aristocracy of intellect and service: "The United States is in sore need to-day of an aristocracy of intellect and service. Because such an aristocracy does not exist in the popular consciousness, we are bending the

knee in worship to the golden calf of money. The form of monarchy and its pomp afford a valuable foil to the worship of money for its own sake. A democracy must provide itself with a foil of its own, and none is better or more effective than an aristocracy of intellect and service recruited from every part of our democratic life."

There is inspiring music and truth in this clarion call. The democracy that levels down is false. Free democracy cries, "All men up to the height of their farthest capacity for service and achievement."

Prominent Americans Born in Canada.

MANY of the most prominent men in the United States were born in Canada. Among these may be mentioned United States Senator Gallinger, of New Hampshire; James J. Hill, the railway magnate; Thomas A. Edison, Dr. Bell, inventor of the telephone; Jacob G. Schurman, president of Cornell University; James A. Craig, president of Michigan University; Bishop Fowler (Methodist).

A Brainy Korean.

KOREA'S first representative at Harvard University is P. K. Yoon, a special student. Mr. Yoon lived formerly in Hawaii, and speaks English. While the Russian and Japanese envoys were negotiating peace terms, Mr. Yoon was sent to this country by the 6,000 Koreans in Hawaii to protest to President Roosevelt against any invasion of the rights of Korea by Japan. Mr. Yoon has been a Christian missionary in his own country.



DISTRICT DESTROYED BY A \$100,000 FIRE IN ILOILO—THE NATIVES WERE THE CHIEF SUFFERERS, THE POLICE AND CONSTABULARY SAVING THE BUSINESS SECTION.



PART OF THE RESIDENCE QUARTER OF MANILA, IN WHICH CITY ONE HUNDRED ACRES WAS BURNED OVER AND A LOSS OF \$200,000 SUFFERED.



NIPA HUTS OF THE TYPE DESTROYED IN THE MANILA AND ILOILO FIRES—THEIR CHEAPNESS EXPLAINS THE COMPARATIVELY SMALL PROPERTY LOSS.

TWO RECENT CALAMITIES WHICH BEFELL THE PHILIPPINES.

TYPICAL SCENES IN MANILA AND ILOILO, WHERE CONFLAGRATIONS, APPARENTLY STARTED BY EARTHQUAKES, DESTROYED THOUSANDS OF BUILDINGS AND LEFT TWELVE THOUSAND PEOPLE HOMELESS.



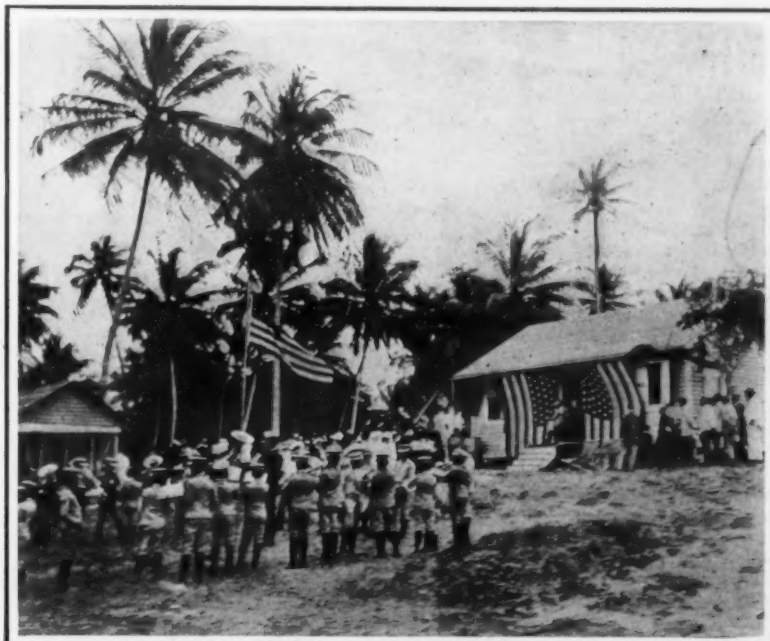
TWO ENGINES IN A JUNK-HEAP—DESTRUCTIVE RESULTS OF A COLLISION BETWEEN TWO GREAT-NORTHERN TRAINS NEAR MINNEAPOLIS.
W. R. Martineau, Minnesota.



(PRIZE WINNER, \$10.) NOT A VOLCANIC ERUPTION, BUT FOURTEEN LOUISVILLE AND NASHVILLE RAILROAD CARS LOADED WITH ROSIN BURNING AT PENSACOLA, FLA.—LOSS, \$40,000.—Charles Cottrell, Florida.



BURNING OF A HISTORIC BUILDING—RUINS OF THE MANSION BETWEEN ALBANY AND WATERVLIET, N. Y., BUILT BY GENERAL WILLIAM J. WORTH, A HERO OF THE WAR OF 1812 AND OF THE MEXICAN WAR.—W. H. Brainerd, New York.



AN IMPORTANT EVENT FOR PORTO RICO—DEDICATION OF THE NEW ANTI-TUBERCULOSIS CAMP RECENTLY ESTABLISHED AT SANTURCE.
A. C. Haeselbarth, Porto Rico.



TOM LONGBOAT, THE INDIAN, FINISHING THE TWENTY-FIVE-MILE BOSTON MARATHON RACE, WHICH HE WON IN 2 HRS., 24 MIN. AND 20 4-5 SEC., BEATING THE PREVIOUS RECORD.—Boston Photo News Co., Massachusetts.



BUFFALO'S MOST PROMINENT BUSINESS MEN AT A JOLLY FEAST—SEMI-CENTENNIAL BANQUET OF THE CHAMBER OF COMMERCE OF THE LAKE CITY, AT WHICH GOVERNOR HUGHES (X) WAS AN HONORED GUEST AND MADE AN ABLE SPEECH.
George J. Hare, New York.

NEWS PHOTO PRIZE CONTEST—FLORIDA WINS.

CURRENT HAPPENINGS OF SPECIAL INTEREST WHICH KNIGHTS OF THE CAMERA WITNESSED AND RECORDED.

New York and Paris Theatres and Theatre-goers Compared

By HARRIET QUIMBY

PARIS, April 10th, 1907.

BY VIRTUE of having produced some of the greatest playwrights and some of the greatest actors, Paris is rightfully accredited with being a theatrical centre. The far-famed opera-house of Paris, in architectural beauty, surpasses any other in the world, and the operas produced in it are of the best. A playwright in France is considered a far greater man than the rich manufacturer of shoes, and even the critic is looked upon with a certain respect which is not always accorded him in other countries. It is not strange, then, that in a city where the cabbies know all about Molière, and the street-sweepers discuss the merits of the latest production at the Comédie Française, a first night of an important theatrical opening, especially that of a government theatre, is more or less of an occasion, and brings out representative members of the aristocracy as well as hundreds of plebeians. To the American accustomed to the somewhat subdued first nights of New York's productions, an opening in Paris is a revelation in the way of enthusiasm.

One cannot imagine even the severest puritan abstaining from the theatres of Paris—if one can imagine a puritan in Paris at all—despite the fact that there is much to be seen in the best theatres that is shocking unless one can see the play through Latin eyes—enjoy the good and shut out the bad. There is scarcely a play that does not harp on a delicate subject treated indelicately. Yet the plays are well worth seeing, for the reason of their long and unchallenged success is that the very worst of them are the wittiest and they are played to perfection. Sunday theatre-going is so universal that many who look upon it in their own country as an excess into which they could never be led, go quietly and with enjoyment. It is a question of the theatre or the races, and the less energetic choose the theatre, not because they consider it the lesser evil, but for the opportunity which it affords of enjoying the afternoon quietly. The principal theatres are the Français, the Odéon and the Gymnase, the Sarah Bernhardt and the Réjane theatres, and the two operas, the Grand and the Opéra Comique.

This year the divorce law has been agitating France, so the Comédie Française, which is a government theatre, opened its doors late in February to a play dealing with the all-important part of the question—that of the division of the divorcee's personal property between the children of a first marriage and those of a second—a problem which was followed with intense interest and which won thunderous applause until the climax of the last act, when, apparently, the author's moral, which condemned the unfortunate mother to desertion by all concerned, was too severe. Probably the statement that a beautiful woman, deserted by two husbands and two families of children because of a money settlement, had not even a lover to console her was too far-fetched in a country like France to be accepted. At any rate, the play which had been hailed with bravos and an unusual demonstration of appreciation lowered the curtain upon the last act without a single clap or a bravo.

But it is not the play nor the acting nor the applause that attracts and holds the attention of the American who is attending, for the first time, a Parisian opening. It is the audience. In the first place, the predominance of men in the best orchestra seats will provoke a question which brings forth the information that in the majority of the better-class theatres in Paris the first three rows of the orchestra are sold almost exclusively to men, and, as far as it is possible, the box-office favors men for the body of the house, principally because they do not wear hats and do not, therefore, obstruct the view of those sitting behind. Before the curtain goes up the stranger glances about, and is surprised to discover jewels and gowns *décolleté* in the highest balconies, the part of the theatre known in America as "peanut heaven." Both men and women dressed as for a grand ball are perched away up at least three flights of stairs, and during *entr'actes* they come down and promenade with the others and visit their friends, and few are the wiser as to the location of their seats. The very fact of being present at an important opening is enough to give a certain social precedence, even though they sat on the rafters or clung to the chandeliers.

It is a strange fact that, in this fashion centre, the

women with their elaborate gowns impress one as shoddy in comparison with a smart New York audience. The gowns are *décolleté*, it is true, and many of them are elaborate, and the majority of women wear wreaths of artificial flowers, or spangled ornaments in their hair, but the gowns are not fresh, and the coiffures do not appear smart enough for the floral and jewel adornment. It is not until they don their opera-coats that the women look really impressive, and an audience alighting from carriages and entering a theatre, and again upon leaving the theatre and re-entering carriages, impresses one as being exceedingly smart, but the moment the outer attire is removed the picture is lost. It is a peculiar fact that a vastly better appearing audience is to be seen in the theatre at Nice or at the concert at Monte Carlo than at the most important opening of the season in Paris. The photograph which accompanies this sketch shows an opening at Réjane's Theatre, attended by one of the best-dressed audiences that Paris has seen for several seasons. While many joined the promenaders before the photograph was taken, those remaining in their seats

know how to be respectful. And the pity of it is that women, even perfectly honest women, are forgetting what respect to them means; they are becoming quite satisfied with the coarser kind of admiration, much as an untrained palate might enjoy a *vin ordinaire* in preference to some old *cru* of a less pronounced flavor. It is possible that the Englishman gets much of his well-bred correctness from the fact that the women with whom he associates are of his own class, whereas, apart from the women he meets at home, a Frenchman's women friends could not be received by his mother. When you meet him in the part of *chevalier servant* to some fair companion, you may be sure that the lady is a close relation of his, or some one whom his female relatives would pretend not to see. So a Frenchman has to cultivate two different vocabularies and two different behaviors, and it is no wonder if he not seldom gets confused in his somewhat complicated code of manners."

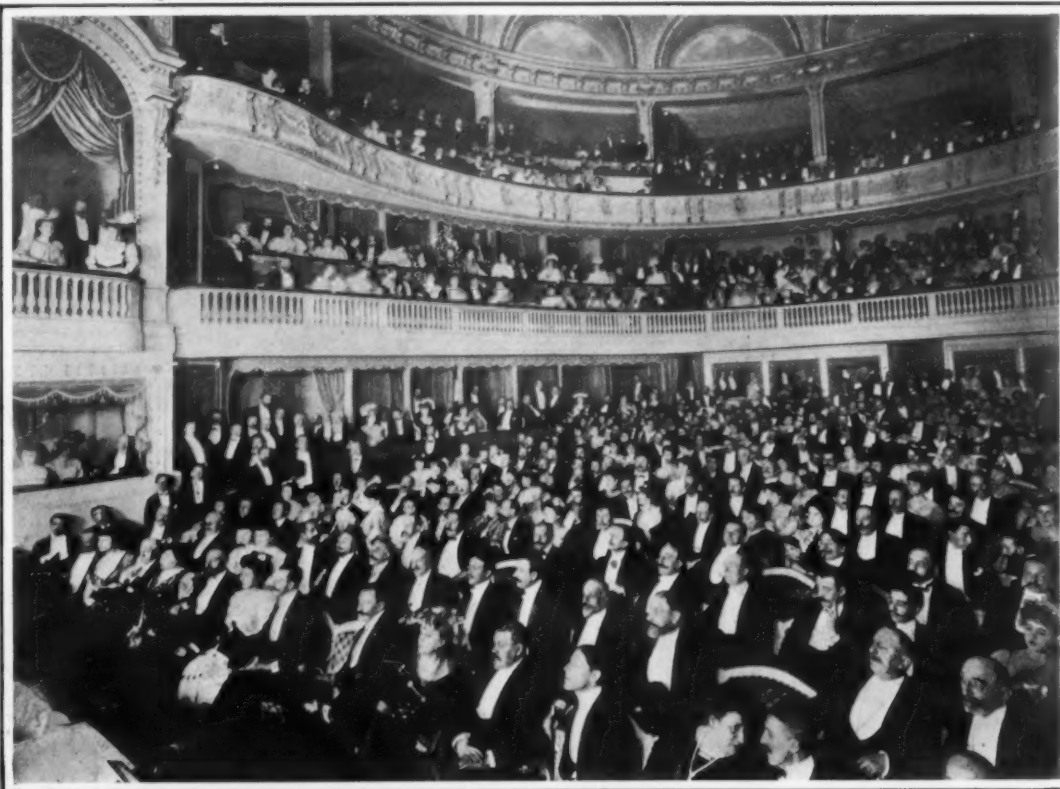
But to return to the theatres and their peculiarities. It will perhaps surprise the stranger to find a woman in the box-office, where in our country we invariably find a man. And she is not the usual gentle-voiced creature whom we know in the shops and the tea-rooms, but a middle-aged and somewhat crabbed individual, who conveys the impression that she is doing a favor to sell a ticket at all, and, from her consideration in tolerating your presence for one moment, at least a few sous of *pourboire* should be left on the rubber mat. With the average purchaser this hint proves too subtle, and the result of no *pourboire* is vented on the next purchaser at the window.

The women ushers, programme sellers, and flower girls are not surprising, but the woman that comes to the *loge*, or box, after the second or third act, and demands "service money," is a surprise, for she has not rendered a service; in fact, she seems to have just sprung from the darkness. But it is a custom of all the theatres in Paris, and also of the large music-halls, that the occupants of a *loge*, or box, contribute a certain amount to the woman who will, if you desire, watch your box while you are promenading. If this service is not required it is no fault of hers, and she argues that she must live, so the quicker a half franc, or, if the party is more than two, a franc, is handed over, the better for the stranger, who quickly becomes the cynosure of all eyes if he refuses to pay. The *pourboire* system is a firmly-rooted institution in France, and sometimes a *pourboire*

is merited and it is a pleasure to give it, but in instances like that of the theatre it is simple begging. For those who do not pay their *pourboire* in the hotels, and who continue to accept service, there is a terrible and awful name, or a series of names, rather.

In the theatre of Sarah Bernhardt a rule which differs from any other in Paris is observed. Bernhardt has struck on the happy idea of prohibiting women from wearing hats in the body of the house. They are not allowed to enter and to remove their headgear, as in America, but they must check it in the coat-room before they are permitted to enter. To watch an audience in the Théâtre Bernhardt and to note the attitude of the actress who demands so much in the way of vociferous appreciation when she visits America, is interesting. Her first appearance of the evening is greeted with a mild rustle and a few hand-claps. To the credit of Bernhardt we must chronicle that she does not employ a *claque*, or, at least, it was not present during this particular performance. After her first entrance she was scarcely recognized from the other players. To be sure, the play, "Les Buffons," in which she assumed the part of a man, did not call for any special effort, and the rôle played by the great actress could be equally well handled by one of much less ability. We are so accustomed to seeing Bernhardt in the storms of emotion and in subtle acting, which requires more than ordinary ability, that we resent the part of leading juvenile in which she sometimes appears.

The prices in the theatres of Paris differ very little from those current in the better-class New York theatres, but the accommodations cannot compare, especially in the boxes, which are stuffy; and while they command a splendid view of the audience, they are not always so happily situated for a view of the stage, a peculiarity of all theatres, but accentuated in those of Paris. It is the old law of compensation illustrated that the discomforts suffered in the arrangement of seats, in attendance, and also in the views of morality which are set forth by the playwright, are more than over-balanced by the acting, which far surpasses anything which can be seen on our side of the Atlantic.



FASHIONABLE FIRST-NIGHT AUDIENCE DEEPLY INTERESTED IN A PERFORMANCE AT REJANE'S THEATRE, IN PARIS.
Photograph by Paul Boyer.

give a fair impression of a typical Parisian first night.

Another feature which attracts the American is that during the *entr'actes* the men who do not join the promenade stand up and don their hats the moment the curtain is down, and they spend the entire twenty or twenty-five minutes inspecting their neighbors through opera-glasses. There is much activity in the balconies and in the boxes, caused by the social calls which are being exchanged. In the orchestra rows and family circles the men and the women stand up, and opera-glasses are used freely by both, and many little flirtations are enjoyed between those in the balconies or *loges* and those on the first floor. It is not considered rude to level glasses at any one whether within a few feet or up in the balcony, but it is rather considered a compliment to the face, or more often the shoulder, that attracts such close inspection. It is true that the French are famed for their polished manner, but it is equally true that, in the eyes of an American, the roughest cowboy possesses a better appreciation of refinement than the dapperest member of the French nobility, and especially is this noticeable in a theatre. The following paragraph, written recently by a Frenchwoman for a London publication, speaks of Frenchmen and their manners very frankly, and while we cannot but agree with her in some respects, there are many exceptions, and, as a rule, the American girl meets with only the truest courtesy, unless she herself, by undue freedom of manner, invites an attention which she afterward resents.

"It may be that the once and deservedly renowned French politeness has also been the victim of the guillotine, but the fact remains that we of the twentieth century know it only by hearsay. Politeness and the respect for culture and the art of conversation are still with us, the modern citizens of France, but things of legend which we are told existed once, things quaint and pleasant like the smell of lavender still floating about your grandmother's *escritoire*, or like the smothered sounds you can draw from her spinet, are not to be associated with our dashing modernism. I do not assume that these Old-World virtues have survived better in England than with us, but the English, at least, possess still the essence of politeness, which, after all, is the best part of it, and which in France is fast evaporating. The Englishman may not be charming, but he is respectful. The Frenchman can be charming when he chooses; no longer does he

CUBA'S QUEER VEHICLES AND CRUEL DRIVERS

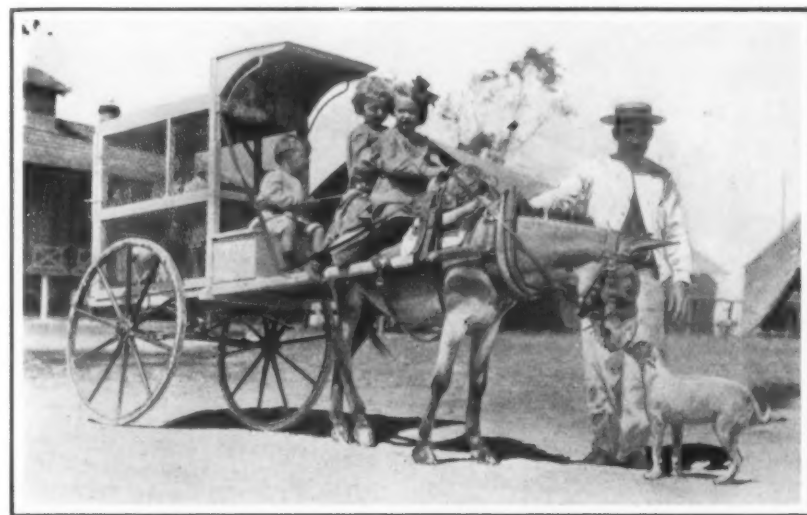
By MRS. C. R. MILLER



OLD-FASHIONED SPANISH VOLANTE AT MATANZAS—THE DRIVER RIDING HORSEBACK.



OX-CART AT GUANTANAMO, WITH ITS CURIOUSLY YOKED TEAM.



CHICKEN DEALER'S WAGON, DRAWN BY A BURRO, AT CAMP COLUMBIA.



GOATS HAULING A CART FILLED WITH SUGAR-CANE LEAVES.

Photographs by Mrs. C. R. Miller.

TO ONE familiar with the styles of conveyances used in the United States the vehicles of Cuba are objects of remarkable interest. On arriving in Havana you are surprised at the great number of carriages moving about to catch passengers, as well as at the cheapness of the fare. Twenty cents in Spanish money will carry two people as great a distance as two dollars will in New York, and the ride will in all probability be more comfortably taken, and certainly with less danger. Each carriage is equipped with a bell, which the driver constantly rings while driving through the narrow roadways of the shopping districts. The streets are paved with concrete, kept in good repair, and the bumping and jarring one receives in an American city are unknown in Havana. The same comfort is afforded in the country, as for miles around the city the roads are in most excellent condition. These little carriages are to be found in every part of the island, even in small towns, and may be hired for a mere pittance. The Cuban never walks if he has a *peseta* in his pocket.

At Matanzas the queer old Spanish *volante* is still in use. This carriage is a two-wheeled, two-horse conveyance, with the wheels widely separated from each other and about seven feet high, making it impossible to upset even on the roughest road. The horses are harnessed in long shafts, and one of them is ridden by the driver. The step by which this queer-looking carriage is entered swings back and forth as on a pivot, and automatically adjusts itself to suit the conditions of the road. The comfort one feels in this antiquated vehicle is due to the location of its body with relation to the wheels and to the size of the latter. For heavy work stronger conveyances are used, and they are seen moving with exasperating slowness, being pulled by mules, goats, burros, or oxen, either in single or double harness.

In the country and smaller towns oxen are the most numerous beasts of burden. These animals creep along in a lazy fashion, while their driver—far more lazy—is half the time asleep. They have little harness, and pull from the head. Often the sides of the carts are built up of bamboo, which grows in profusion throughout the island, and is rarely exported. The Cuban ox has a reputation for kicking which would put an American mule to shame, and one day at La Maya I saw one give an exhibition of gymnastics with his hind feet that was only amusing to those who were at a safe distance. A good pair of oxen may be purchased for \$200, and they are usually faithful workers if properly fed and cared for.

Chickens are peddled about in queer cage-like wagons drawn by burros. Each morning Camp Columbia, the largest post of the army of pacification, is visited by a Cuban who supplies fowls to the officers' families. A dog has taken a fancy to the burro, and an affectionate greeting frequently takes place. The children in the camp climb into the wagon and on the animal's

back, and with the good-natured chicken-vender they make the rounds of the post.

That useful animal, the goat, comes in for his share of burden-bearing. The selling of goat's milk is also a source of revenue, while the flesh of this animal makes good meat and appears on the hotel menu as "mutton." The goat is also a scavenger and a good wagon-puller. At Camaguey, where cistern-water caught in the peculiar earthen *tinajones* is still used, drinking-water is delivered to such residents as care to purchase it in five-gallon cans. This is hauled around in carts pulled by goats. Even down at Santiago the goat plays his part on the bill-of-fare, and likewise in drawing the wagons, which are often loaded with sugar-cane leaves, as these make fine provender for the oxen.

In Havana the small Cuban mule is used to do most



AN OVERLOADED MULE—A COMMON DISTRESSING SIGHT IN HAVANA.—Mrs. C. R. Miller.

of the hauling. He is usually made to pull a load which is beyond all reason. Indeed, I have seen wagons on the streets of Havana drawn by these little animals, whose loads were so heavy that they almost took the mules off their feet; yet they pull with all their strength, and are rarely known to kick or balk.

Cruelty to animals is a Cuban trait, and carried to such an extent that some means should be adopted to put a stop to the atrocious overloading and the driving of lame or sick animals. If anything is done to this end it will come through Americans, as even the better class of Cuban will "side-step" reforms which are likely to cause him to exert himself. He may object to cruelty to animals in the abstract, but he never puts his principles to practical use. If he wants a carriage and is approached by drivers with horses unfit for use, no remonstrance is heard, and the result is that the number of lame and sick horses in use in Cuba is large and at once attracts the attention of the Ameri-

can traveler. A few sharp words to the driver of such a team, telling him why the prospective passenger refuses to use the carriage, might go far toward righting the wrong, but this would require exertion. Down at Cubitas I saw a poor mule, which had been badly injured by a train, being dragged along tied to another animal. Every movement was torture to the poor beast, yet several powdered, cologned rural guards looked at the spectacle with perfect indifference. The animal should have been killed at once, as was afterward done at the urgent request of a young Englishman, who was continually remonstrating with drivers for their cruelty. On one occasion a man who was beating a horse told him that "it served the animal right for being born a brute."

The driver of oxen carries a long pole with a sharp steel point at the end, and with this he prods the poor beasts in an unmerciful manner. If a wheel should get into a rut, instead of trying to pry it out and help the animals, the driver will prod the oxen until, in sheer madness from pain, they have been known to break the traces by the sudden jerks. A crowd of indolent, lazy Cubans will gather about and smoke and smile at the performance, yet not one will go to the rescue.

Even the dogs on the island come in for their share of the natives' brutality. They are neglected and half-starved, and nine out of every ten are suffering from mange. If there is a dog law as to worthless animals running at large it is not enforced, and one drawback of a shopping tour in a little Havana coach is that some poor dog is usually run over and injured during the trip.

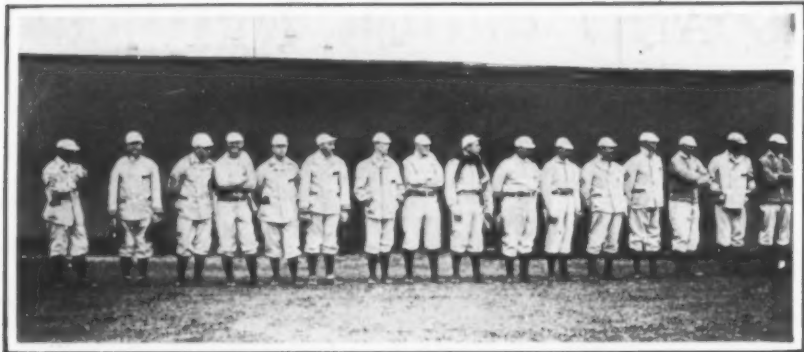
Index for Leslie's Weekly.

A CAREFULLY prepared index of the contents of LESLIE'S WEEKLY for the year 1906 has been printed, and will be sent on receipt of a ten-cent stamp to pay for postage, to those of our readers who may desire it. Immediate application should be made. Address "Index Department," LESLIE'S WEEKLY, 225 Fourth Avenue, New York.

From the Moment of Birth

MOTHERS SHOULD USE CUTICURA SOAP, THE WORLD'S FAVORITE FOR BABY'S SKIN, HAIR, AND HANDS.

Mothers are assured of the absolute purity and unfailing efficacy of Cuticura Soap and Cuticura Ointment, the great Skin Cure, and purest of emollients, in the preservation and purification of the skin, scalp, hair, and hands of infants and children. For baby humors, eczemas, rashes, itchings, and chafings, as a mother's remedy for annoying irritations and ulcerative weaknesses, and many sanative, antiseptic purposes which readily suggest themselves to women, as well as for all the purposes of the toilet, bath, and nursery, Cuticura Soap and Ointment are priceless.



PHILADELPHIA AMERICAN BASEBALL TEAM LINED UP BEFORE THE GAME.



LINE-UP BEFORE THE CONTEST OF THE NEW YORK AMERICAN BASEBALL TEAM.



JACK KLEINOW, THE RELIABLE CATCHER OF THE YANKEES, AT BAT.



GRAND-STAND SCENE—"DIAMOND" JIM BRADY OPENING THE SEASON AT AMERICAN PARK BY THROWING A NEW BALL INTO THE FIELD.



KNIGHT, THE ATHLETICS' THIRD BASEMAN, THROWING THE BALL TO FIRST BASE.

THE AMERICAN LEAGUE OPENS THE SEASON IN NEW YORK.

SNAP-SHOTS TAKEN AT THE GREAT BALL GAME, BETWEEN THE NEW YORK AND PHILADELPHIA TEAMS, WITNESSED BY SEVENTEEN THOUSAND PERSONS, AND WON BY THE PHILADELPHIAS, 9 TO 6.
Photographs by B. G. Phillips.

What's the Matter with the Churches?

WE CONFESS to the conviction that the recent visit of the officers of the Federation of Churches of New York City to President Roosevelt to ask his aid in arousing a greater interest in religion was not a very inspiring spectacle. The great need of the churches of the city of New York, and of every other city, is more spiritual life, enthusiasm, power. To obtain these the churches do not need to invoke the aid of the President. He is an earnest Christian man and a splendid preacher of faith and righteousness; but the churches of New York make a humiliating display of spiritual weakness when they ask him to add to his burdens by considering their religious problems. They can obtain spiritual power without going to Washington, if they want it. Their greatest need is an old-fashioned revival of religion. The way to obtain that is by direct appeal to God, accompanied with confession of their sins and humiliating spiritual weakness.

The churches are not really in earnest. Many individuals are. More than a few of the preachers seem to be. Some church organizations are. But the churches of our great cities as a class are not consecrated, spiritual, militant. If they were they would stop the desecration of the Sabbath, close the Sunday theatres, and shut up most of the saloons. All that is needful is that they should mass their forces and vote and work together on moral issues. If church members were as enthusiastic for righteousness as they are for partisan politics they could carry every moral issue to triumphant success.

The Federation of Churches is doing a good work in holding daily religious services among the workmen of New York City. This work is to be commended and in every practical way encouraged and helped. But it seems to us that the Federation of Churches will do more than it has yet accomplished if it will turn its special attention to two objects: 1. A genuine spiritual revival, a righteous reformation, in all the churches. 2. A united,

organized, and determined movement for the enforcement of the laws protecting the sanctity of the Sabbath and restraining liquor-selling, gambling, and vice, and an equally united and militant effort to secure such additional legislation on moral issues as is needed.

A Great Work Taken Up.

THE INLAND waterways commission which President Roosevelt has appointed will be intrusted with one of the largest and most important tasks devised during the present administration. Its work will be to frame comprehensive plans whereby all the navigable streams of the country can be improved where improvement is needed, and the danger from floods averted. This vast scheme is incited mainly by the necessity of re-enforcing the railways in the business of transportation, and thus of relieving the freight

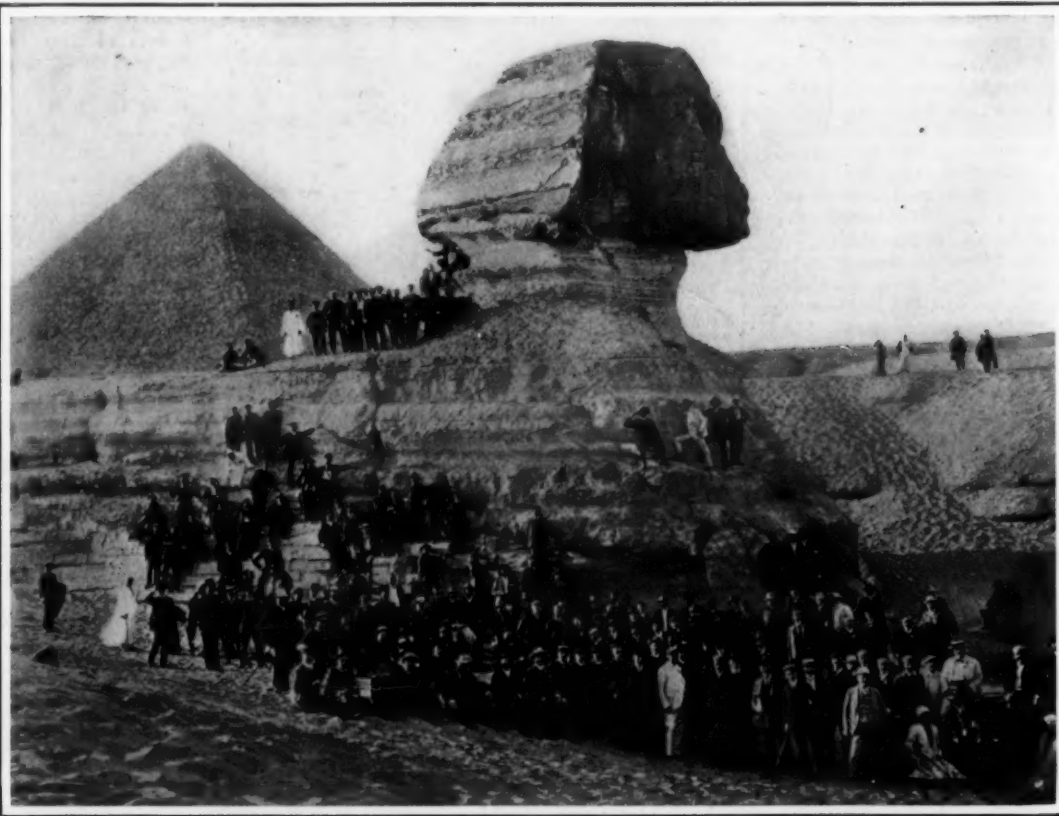
congestion which is felt all over the country, but particularly throughout the Mississippi valley.

When De Witt Clinton's Erie Canal, connecting the waters of the great lakes with the Hudson River, was opened in 1825, the race between New York, Philadelphia, Boston, and Baltimore for the ascendancy among the country's cities was ended finally and permanently in New York's favor, and her lead has been increasing ever since. A little over half a century ago New Orleans had advanced to the third place on the roll of the country's cities in population, through the ascendancy which the Mississippi River gave her. The Civil War and the development of the railways reduced that river's relative importance in transportation, and now New Orleans is down to the twelfth place on the list.

No other country is so well supplied with waterways as is the United States. There are 16,000 miles of navigable streams in the Mississippi valley alone, and there are 40,000 miles of them on the mainland of this country as a whole. Many of these streams need attention from the government to enable them to meet modern demands in navigation. All the country has an interest in this big subject. All will be benefited by the work which the President's commission is to perform. Supplementing national irrigation, the Panama Canal, and railroad-rate regulation, this scheme of improving and developing the country's great waterways will be one of the measures which will give the Roosevelt administration a claim to the everlasting gratitude of the American people.

A Duke's Fad.

IN ORDER to gratify a fad, the Duke of Saragossa, one of Spain's wealthiest grandees, goes to the extreme of unconventionality for one of his caste. Having a passion for driving locomotives, he has secured a job as engineer on the Spanish Northern Railroad, and twice a week runs an express train between Madrid and San Sebastian. The usefulness of this recreation does not lessen the duke's enjoyment.



FAMOUS VIENNA MALE CHOIR SOON TO VISIT US.

THE MAENNERGESANG VEREIN (SHOWN IN THE PICTURE GROUPED ABOUT THE SPHINX, IN EGYPT), OF MORE THAN THREE HUNDRED VOICES, WILL SING AT THE WHITE HOUSE ON MAY 9TH, AND IN NEW YORK ON MAY 7TH AND 9TH, AS GUESTS OF THE GERMAN LIEDERKRANZ SOCIETY. — Reiner, Cairo and Alexandria.



HOW A LITTLE NEW YORK SMOKE COLLECTS A CROWD OF CURIOUS AND EXCITED ONLOOKERS IN LESS THAN HALF A MINUTE.
P. G. Burt, New York.



(FIRST PRIZE, \$5.) UNUSUAL MONUMENT ERECTED IN MEMORY OF GENERAL H. W. LAWTON ON THE SPOT IN THE PHILIPPINES WHERE HE FELL.—*B. D. Traut, Indiana.*



(THIRD PRIZE, \$2.) THE TEDDY BEAR "GETS WHAT IS COMING TO HIM," VIZ., A HUG.
Mrs. H. E. Trumbull, New York.



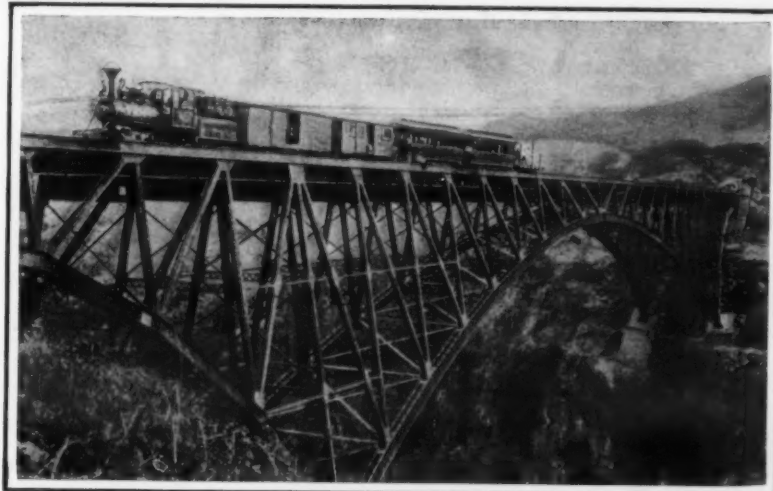
SHEEP-FEEDING ON A GIGANTIC SCALE—FATTENING PRIME MUTTON ON A COLORADO RANCH.
H. A. Fisher, Colorado.



BIG SISTER IMPARTING AN IMPORTANT FAMILY SECRET.
Will C. Helwig, Ohio.



(SECOND PRIZE, \$3.) A RUSSIAN COLD-BATH ENTHUSIAST WHO BREAKS ICE FOR HIS PLUNGE, AND GOES BAREFOOT IN WINTER.—*N. Olsharsky, Russia.*



HIGHEST RAILROAD BRIDGE IN CENTRAL AMERICA—ON THE PACIFIC RAILROAD OF COSTA RICA, OVER THE RIO GRANDE.—*Charles S. Caldwell, Costa Rica.*



SAN SEBASTIAN CHURCH, MANILA, BUILT ENTIRELY OF STEEL AND SHIPPED IN SECTIONS FROM GERMANY.—*B. D. Traut, Indiana.*



THE MOST RECENT GIANT STEEL STRUCTURE TO SPAN THE EAST RIVER—THE BLACKWELL'S ISLAND BRIDGE, NEW YORK, AT ITS PRESENT STAGE OF CONSTRUCTION.
D. H. Veltblau.

AMATEUR PHOTO PRIZE CONTEST.

INDIANA WINS THE FIRST PRIZE, RUSSIA THE SECOND, AND NEW YORK THE THIRD.

WHAT NOTABLE MEN ARE TALKING ABOUT

LET US BE FAIR WITH GERMANY.

BY MELVILLE E. STONE, GENERAL MANAGER OF THE ASSOCIATED PRESS.

WE HAVE not been quite fair with the German government, and I have been waiting for a good while to see some matters cleared up. The Dieterich episode at Manila is one of these things. When the whole story is told I assure you that it will be found that the German government acted with scrupulous propriety, and that if all of the facts were disclosed we should have no right whatever to make complaint. The Portsmouth peace conference furnishes another illustration. Throughout all of the negotiations connected with the settlement of the differences between Russia and Japan the German Emperor bore a much larger part and



MELVILLE E. STONE,
General manager of the Associated Press.

contributed much more to the cause of peace than has thus far been disclosed. It is not too much to say that no one, unless it was President Roosevelt himself, did more in this behalf. I am sorry to note what seems to me a persistent and determined effort to estrange these two countries. On our part, we have not always been gracious. We have frequently credited him with motives which obviously did not inspire him. We have been hunting for some actual or intended infraction of the Monroe Doctrine; for some effort to crowd us out somewhere; for some inclination to invade our rights. In a good many ways we have rather been spoiling for a quarrel with him. I do not mean that our government has. Our official relations have been all right. But there has been a carping tone in our periodical and daily literature which has not made for amicable relations.

CRIMINAL TRIALS SHOULD BE EXPEDITED.

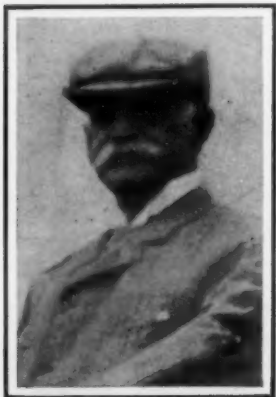
BY DE LANCEY NICOLL, FORMER DISTRICT ATTORNEY OF NEW YORK COUNTY.

I do not believe our criminal procedure needs any simplification. It is the result of years of experience. Constitutional conventions will not brook any tampering with our jury system. In 1894, when our last such convention was held, an earnest effort was made to incorporate the majority-verdict rule in civil cases only. The convention would not stand even for that. I do believe our criminal procedure might sometimes be better administered by the judges. Trials often could be expedited by the judges. Take the matter of experts. The judge may limit the number on each side. He may also limit the number of witnesses who give simply corroborative testimony. He may limit the time of the speeches. By quick decisions on controverted points much time can be saved, and not infrequently I have known the court to sit at night and to begin a good deal earlier in the morning than it now does.

A POPULAR DEMAND FOR CONSERVATISM PREDICTED.

BY HENRY H. ROGERS, VICE-PRESIDENT OF THE STANDARD OIL COMPANY.

I believe in providential happenings in all the affairs of men, and I believe that Providence is on the side of this country and that everything will work out all right. I don't believe the people are going to overlook the things that make for their well-being. The whole country has had a taste of the blessings of prosperity, and in a providential sort of way I believe the people are going to eliminate the factors that would stand in the way of continued prosperity. Continued agitation, the people will see, unsettles conditions. You cannot move loads with a team that won't haul—with horses or mules that will not pull together. The people



H. H. ROGERS,
Vice-president of the Standard Oil Company.

must see that settled conditions are necessary for progress and development, and I believe that the sentiment of the country will have so crystallized within a few months that there will be a practically united demand for the strongest conservatism in the conduct of the government. We must have settled conditions, and I believe we will have them. There is more wealth in the country to-day than ever before known. Conditions, requirements, and methods of carrying on all kinds of business, including farming, have so changed in recent years that general stagnation is almost impossible to-day. The people throughout the country

will seek to invest their surplus funds in bonds and other securities, and they will demand that conditions exist whereby these investments will not be subject to disturbing influences, and that important development enterprises are not hampered by unnecessary and continued agitation.

IDLENESS THE PARENT OF CRIME.

BY DR. ARNOLD LORAND, EMINENT GERMAN ALIENIST.

I cannot admit the condition of "dementia Americana," but there is something which we might term "dementia plutocratica." It is not exclusively American, although it may be more frequent here than in some other countries because of the great number of rich men in the country. Idleness in the children of the rich, the lack of proper occupation, the gratification of every desire for whatever can be purchased, are powerful factors in producing criminality. In the Thaw case we see the results of such factors working together with hereditary predisposition to nervous disease. Society is in no way benefited by putting such a man in jail. Solitude and lack of occupation would only make his mental condition worse. Let him, under work and discipline, with nourishing food, have a chance to regain his normal condition.

HOPEFUL OUTLOOK FOR THE WORLD'S PEACE.

BY PROFESSOR GEORGE W. KIRCHWEY, DEAN OF COLUMBIA UNIVERSITY LAW SCHOOL.

A general reign of law in international affairs as a substitute for the reign of brute force is within the range of probability. It is an aim for which we may reasonably work. How can the thing be done? I will tell you. The reign of law in personal disputes now holds sway throughout the civilized world. Why, if our private disputes can be settled by the arbitrament of the law, should the disputes of nations be settled by the arbitrament of the sword? The condition is the same. It can be done without any transformation of human nature, such as Tolstoi believes is necessary in order to bring about the solution of the universal-peace problem. There was never a time when there was less mushy talk about peace and more practical talk of obtaining peace than now. The statesmen of the world are bending their energies to that end. Whether it comes from St. Petersburg or Westminster or from Congress or from that place of bloody war, the White House, the voice is the same. It calls for the abolition, or, at least, a limitation, of the baleful effects of war. Every one seems afraid that The Hague conference will go too far for those who are not friendly to universal disarmament. I think the result will be a general arbitration treaty submitted to all the nations of the earth. All that is wanted now is a few noted examples of nations submitting their grievances against others to arbitration.

THIS COUNTRY'S PACE TOO RAPID.

BY LESLIE M. SHAW, EX-SECRETARY OF THE TREASURY.

The recent panic—the first since 1901—was not an unmixt evil. We have had a little more freight than the roads could satisfactorily handle; a few more orders than the factories could fill; a little more labor than laborers; a little more commerce than money, and this has continued until everybody has become somewhat independent, and living expenses have advanced a little too high. Living expenses are never cheap, except in periods of industrial stagnation. There is a reasonable limit, however, to all good things, and that limit has been a little more than reached. A slight curtailment everywhere will do us good. Our only danger is from unwarranted alarm. We have been running at a breakneck pace until everybody is well-nigh out of breath. If we could now slacken and nobody lie down in the road it would be well with us.

The Reigning Terror.

I START in my dreams and I wake in affright
And try to escape from a spectre headlight.
My days are a menace, my nights are a dread
That scatters gray hairs on my feverish head,
Though morning and evening devoutly I kneel
And pray in the fear of the automobile.

I STOP on the corner and glance up the street,
Then venture across with a fear in my feet;
"Honk! Honk!" full upon me with vicious onslaught
Drives headlong the horrible new Juggernaut.
I leap for my life. With a hoarse, angry squeal,
Disappointed, on whizzes the automobile.

IT ranges the haunts of the poor sons of men
And chases them into their dimmest den;
A despot it is, and none living may dare
Dispute with the king of the broad thoroughfare.
Get out of the street, every humble cart-wheel—
Make way for the swaggering automobile!

I DREAM of the days when men traveled in state,
The high and the humble, the low and the great,
In dignified fashion, nor ever seemed care
To split a long gash in the shuddering air.
Gone, gone are those days. Now, they lurch and they reel
And whistle through space in the automobile.

OH, humble pedestrian, stay close at home,
Or camp on the top of the city-hall dome,
Or get a balloon and go search for a zone
Unhonked, and where gasoline never was known—
Else stay in your den and ne'er out of it steal;
For the streets—they belong to the automobile!

LOWELL OTUS REESE.

THE DAY OF UNIVERSAL PEACE FAR DISTANT.

BY THE REV. DR. MORGAN DIX, RECTOR OF TRINITY CHURCH, NEW YORK.

Appreciating the motives of peace societies, and giving them credit for the good which they have done, we warn them, however, not to be over-sanguine, nor to become excited in the expectation of immediate or even early success. The day is not in sight when their ideas can find universal, or anything near to universal, acceptance. Not one of us will live to see the entrance into the thousand years of peace. We fear that if international war should cease, that happy occurrence would not bring war to an end; it would still have to be waged, not by nation against nation, but within each nation, between forces protective of law and order and other forces destructive to the peace and quiet of the state. Life, liberty, and the pursuit of happiness are guaranteed by law; the law is menaced, and will be while human nature remains what it is, by classes impatient of authority and restless under restraint. Dismiss the police, disband the national guard, and secure non-interference by the general government, and what would happen? I know what I am talking about, for I saw with these eyes the Astor Place riot in 1849, and the draft riots in 1863, and the Orange riots in 1870-1871, and I venture to predict as possible that within a month we should see worse things yet—mobs parading the streets, houses burning, shops looted, and citizens flying for their lives. Such revolutionary outrage would, of course, provoke resistance. I speak as a minister of the gospel of peace, but also as a freeborn citizen of the United States, and I predict that war will not cease until the kingdoms of this world have become the kingdoms of the Lord and of Christ. If that is not to be, as the enemies of the gospel declare, and if the revolutionary schemes with which the world is drenched under the cloak of social reform are not, by some means, checked or stayed, we venture the prophecy that there is ahead a trouble exceeding anything known thus far on this little planet. It is a far cry to the day when Liberty can keep her footing without the defense and protection of arms and of men trained to that profession.



REV. DR. MORGAN DIX,
Rector of Trinity Church, New York.
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WHAT THE PEOPLE DEMAND OF THE CORPORATIONS.

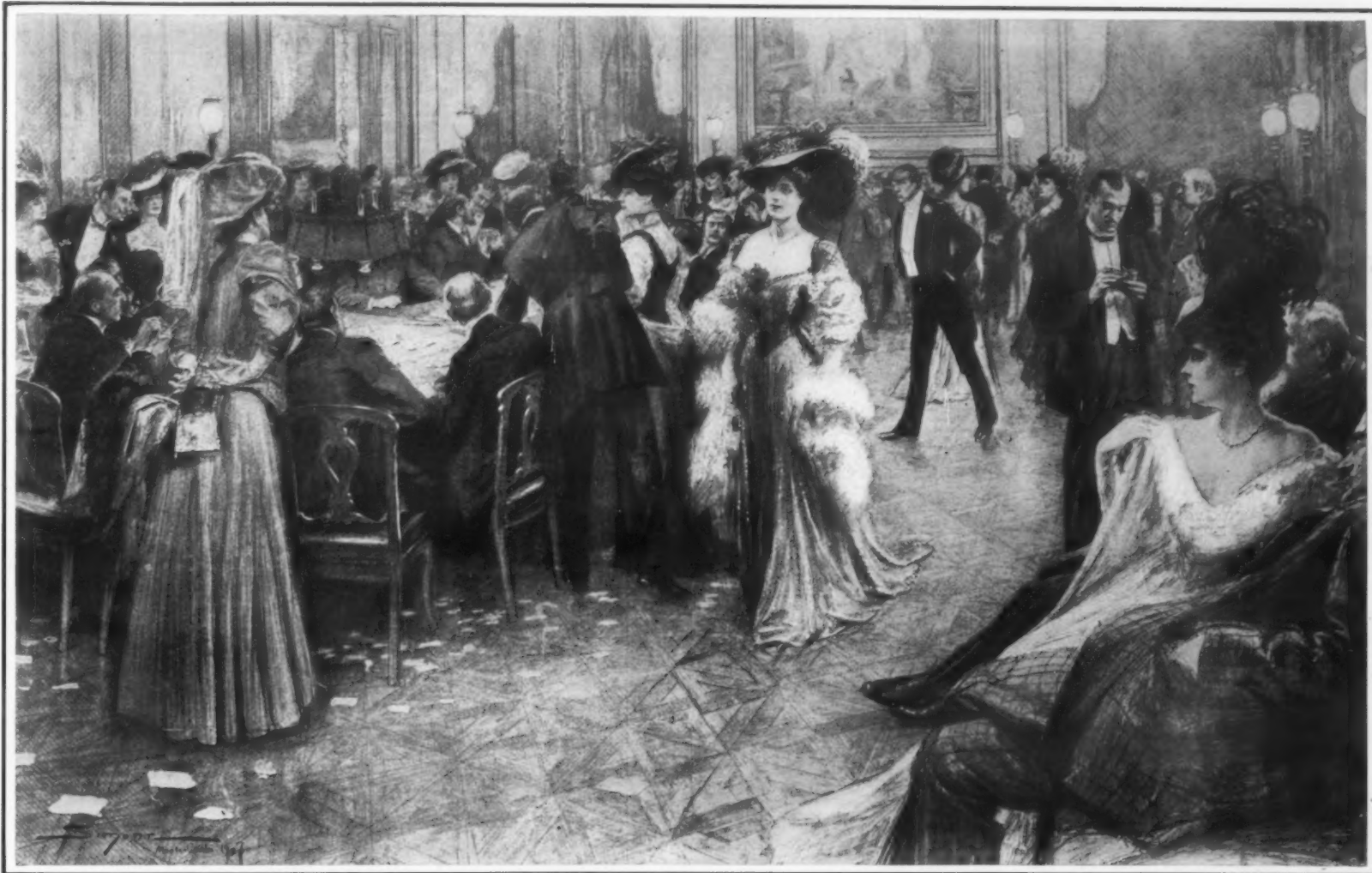
BY SENATOR JOHN C. SPOONER, OF WISCONSIN.

The people, without doubt, demand a greater measure of publicity in the details of corporate management and a larger exercise of supervisory power to prevent illegal and dishonest administration and corporate injustices to the public. There is a determined and widespread demand for reform wherever reform is needed. All good citizens are united without regard to party affiliations in the demand for the extirpation of graft. No one is opposed to this but the grafters. The people demand that the obligations of trusteeship, public and corporate, shall be religiously observed, and if violated shall be adequately punished. They demand that railway rebates and other unjust discriminations shall absolutely and permanently cease. It is intolerable that corporations created by the State, primarily for the public benefit and service, clothed with the power of eminent domain, shall carry the same kind of freight between the same terminals for one person or corporation at a secret and lesser rate than it exacts at the same time from a competitor for the same service. There is no possible defense for such discrimination, and its inevitable effect is to build up one to the ruin of another, and especially to establish and nourish industrial or other business monopolies. But the sanity and reasonableness of the American people must not be underestimated. They want justice, not vengeance. They realize the large dependence of our prosperity upon the great transportation corporations, and the latter must realize that they are dependent upon the people for their existence, as well as their prosperity.



JOHN C. SPOONER,
United States Senator from Wisconsin.
Bell.

ADD a little Abbott's Bitters to a glass of wine and you'll be surprised what a delightful tonic it makes.



WHERE THE PASSION FOR PLAY HOLDS MEN AND WOMEN ALIKE IN ITS DEADLY GRIP—SCENE IN A GILDED GAMBLING-HALL AT MONTE CARLO.—*L'Illustration*.



MULAI ABDUL-AZIZ, THE WEAK AND VACILLATING SULTAN OF MOROCCO, WHOSE LAND IS IN DISORDER.—*Graphic*.



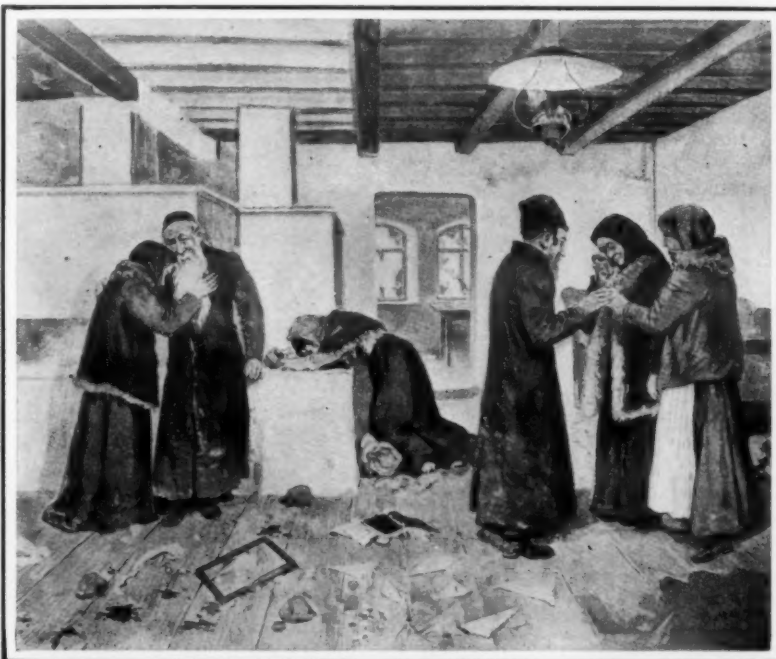
ANXIOUS HEADS OF A TROUBLED LAND—KING CHARLES, OF ROUMANIA, AND HIS QUEEN, CARMEN SYLVA.—*Sphere*.



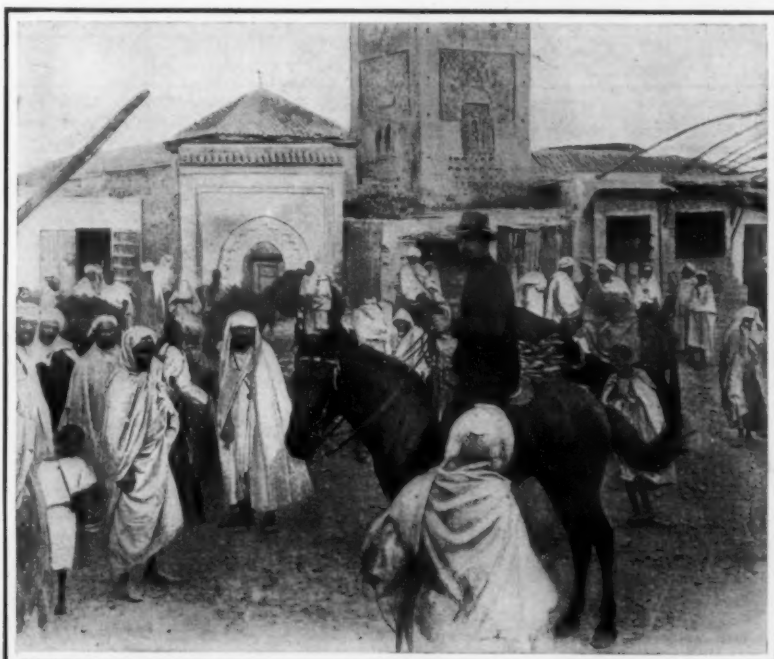
STATUE OF WILLIAM OF ORANGE, PRESENTED TO ENGLAND BY EMPEROR WILLIAM OF GERMANY.—*Illustrirte Zeitung*.



M. KOROLENKO, LEADER OF THE SOCIALISTIC-REVOLUTIONARY WING OF THE RUSSIAN DUMA.—*Illustrirte Zeitung*.



AN EPISODE OF THE BLOODY ROUMANIAN AGRARIAN REBELLION—HOUSE OF A JEWISH FAMILY PLUNDERED BY PEASANT RIOTERS.—*Illustrirte Zeitung*.



DR. MAUCHAMP RIDING THROUGH A STREET IN MARAKESH, MOROCCO.—HIS ASSASSINATION BY THE MOORS WAS THE OCCASION OF THE FRENCH PUNITIVE EXPEDITION TO OUDJA.—*L'Illustration*.

NOTABLE EVENTS AND HAPPENINGS ABROAD.

MATTERS OF GENERAL INTEREST AS PICTURED IN THE FOREIGN ILLUSTRATED PUBLICATIONS OF NOTE.



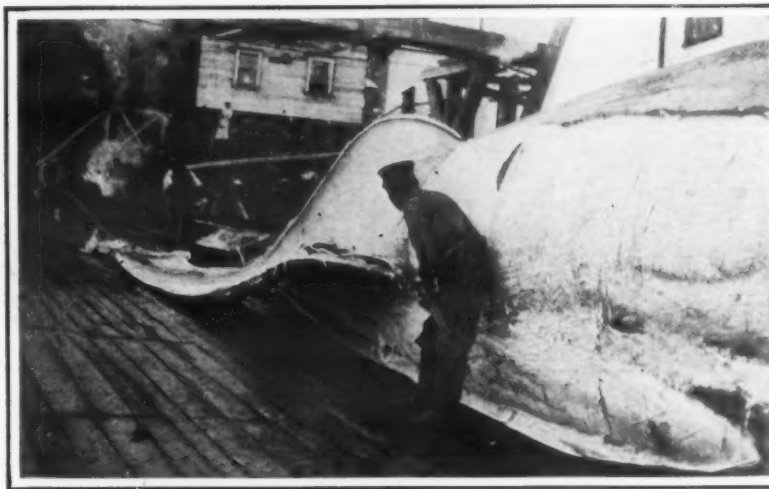
THE HARPOON WITH BARBS OPEN—HARPOONING GUN IN THE BACKGROUND.



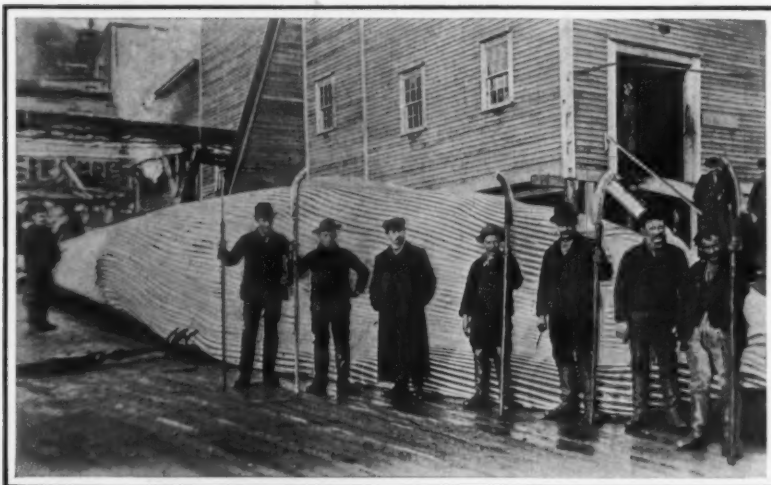
STEAM-WHALER IN ST. JOHN'S HARBOR, WHERE MOST OF THE VESSELS ENGAGED IN THE INDUSTRY TAKE ON THEIR OUTFITS.



A FAIR DAY'S CATCH—THREE WHALES BEACHED ON THE SHORE ADJOINING THE WHALING-GROUNDS.



FIRST STEP IN CUTTING UP A WHALE—"FLENSING," OR STRIPPING THE CARCASS OF THE SKIN.



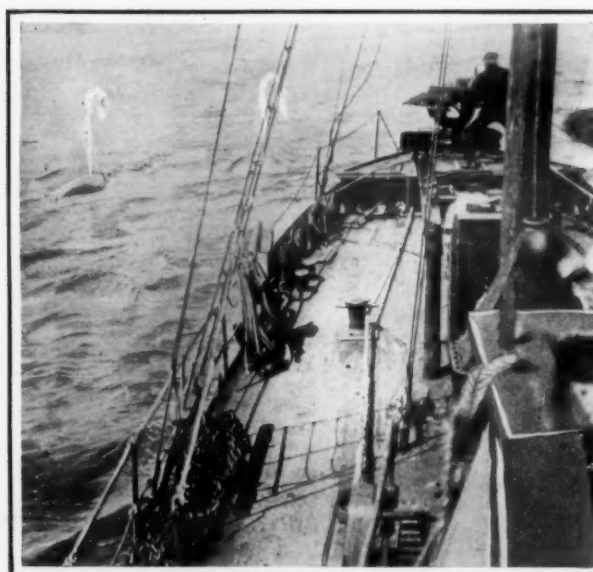
IN FRONT OF A WHALE-OIL "FACTORY"—THE WHALE, AND WORKMEN WITH THEIR QUEER FLENSING-KNIVES.



A DETAIL OF THE FLENSING OPERATION—REMOVING THE SKIN IN LONG STRIPS.



THE MONSTER READY FOR CUTTING UP AND REDUCTION TO OIL IN THE TRYING-POTS OF THE FACTORY.



"THERE SHE BLOWS!"—GUNNER TAKING AIM AT ONE OF TWO WHALES AT POINT-BLANK RANGE.

UP-TO-DATE WHALING METHODS OF NEWFOUNDLANDERS.

HOW THE CETACEANS ARE PURSUED BY STEAM-POWER, KILLED BY GUN-POWER, AND REDUCED TO OIL, AFTER ALL, BY OLD-FASHIONED MAN-POWER.—*Photographs from P. T. McGrath.*



THE AVENIDA CENTRAL, THE PRINCIPAL STREET OF THE CITY, IN PROCESS OF RECONSTRUCTION.



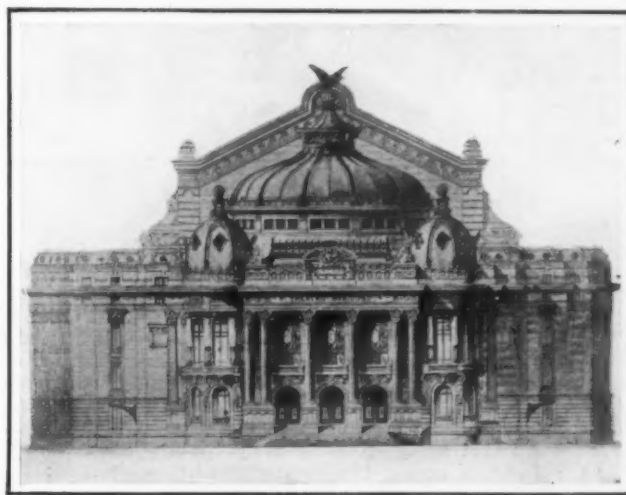
THE MAGNIFICENT BAY, WITH THE IMPOSING SYSTEM OF WATER-FRONT BOULEVARDS.



THE CANAL DE MANGUE, MORE THAN A MILE LONG, BORDERED BY THE FINEST AVENUE OF PALMS IN THE WORLD.



CARICATURE OF DR. AFFONSO PENNA, PRESIDENT OF BRAZIL, BY CALIXTO, THE FAMOUS ARTIST.



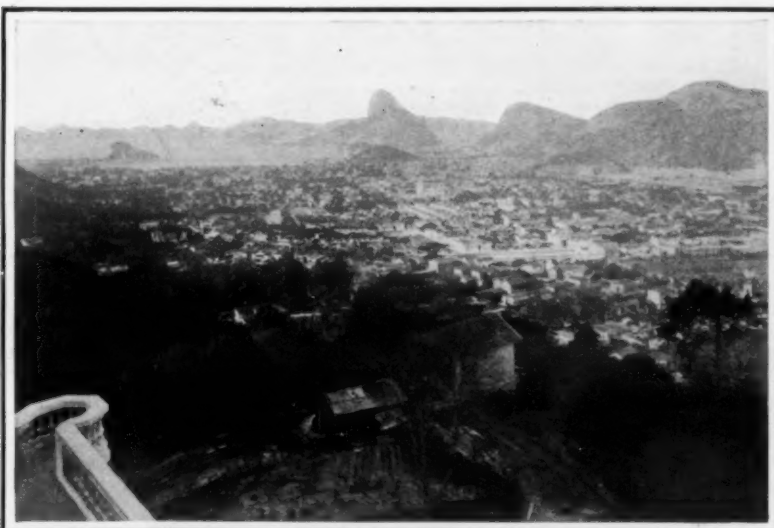
NEW MUNICIPAL THEATRE, THE LARGEST AND FINEST IN THE WORLD, WHICH COST \$5,000,000.



NEW AVENIDA CENTRAL ON THE OCCASION OF THE MILITARY REVIEW IN HONOR OF SECRETARY ROOT—THE BUILDING OF THE NEWSPAPER "O PAIZ," IN THE FOREGROUND.



VISTA GLORIA, ONE OF THE MANY BEAUTIFUL HARBOR VIEWS.—THE BOULEVARD WORK AT THE LEFT WAS COMPLETED DURING SECRETARY ROOT'S VISIT.



BOTOFOGO, ONE OF THE BEST RESIDENCE DISTRICTS, AT ONE END OF THE MOST BEAUTIFUL SERIES OF CITY STREETS IN THE WORLD.

MAKING RIO DE JANEIRO A CITY OF PALACES.

THE WONDERFUL TRANSFORMATION OF THE BEAUTIFUL BRAZILIAN CAPITAL AT A COST OF \$42,000,000.

Photographs from Reo Bennell. See page 420.

BRAZIL, THE NATION THAT SUDDENLY WOKE UP

BY REO BENNETT

THE PEOPLE of the United States have long entertained a hazy impression of nations in the making to the far south of us. Some of us remember them in the swaddling clothes of colonial government. Some of us remember the emancipation period—youth's first manifestation of manhood; all of us are too familiar with the wild-oats period in the young South American continent's life (young, at least, in the affairs of man), with its life-sapping revolutions. So accustomed are we to this period, woefully regrettable to spectated old Uncle Sam, who forgets his boyhood capers, that it took an extraordinary event to bring to our attention the fact that our brothers to the south had settled down to the accomplishment of their future in good earnest fashion. Secretary Root's visit of last year brought to light the fact that these youngster republics have set out to do things in true American fashion. True, there are one or two bad boys among them, but they are the very young ones.

The words of the Brazilian senator, Dr. Alfredo Ellis, addressed to Secretary Root during the Pan-American conference, express the sentiment of to-day not only in Brazil, but also in all South America: "What we desire," said he, "what we hope, is that in your case the same prophecy may be made and the same prophecy may be realized in relation to the final ends that we expect of the Pan-American conference, strengthening with indissoluble bonds of harmonious concord a very lasting American brotherhood, banishing at the same time from the lands of the New World all ambition of conquest and the bloody strife of fratricidal wars."

And Secretary Root, in the course of his reply, already classic in American literature, expressing the situation in America to-day, said: "I come here both to hold out the right hand of friendship to you from my country, and also to assert in the most positive, the most salient way the solidarity of republican institutions in the New World, the similarity of results, the mutual confidence that is felt by my country in yours and yours in mine; to assert before all the world that the great experiment of free self-government is a success south and north, the whole New World over."

We are well in the habit of seeing the youth prepare for greatness, of seeing him systematically acquire education in carefully-selected fields, and eventually reap rewards in direct proportion to his campaign of preparation. But seldom is the spectacle of a young nation preparing for an ambitious future to be witnessed. Brazil, the republic, scarcely nineteen years of age, affords such a spectacle. Brazil is ambitious, tremendously so. In effect she says:

"The countries of Europe are rapidly becoming overcrowded. The 'big fellow' to the north is getting a wonderful quantity of the overflow, and it is scarcely beginning to trickle over the sides as yet. I have more land than all Europe put together; unexplored forests two-thirds the size of the United States, every phase of temperate and tropical climates, thirty-five thousand miles of navigable rivers, thousands of square miles of half-developed mining country, having iron, copper, gold, diamonds, lead, tin, and whatever else is found in the bowels of the earth. Agassiz found two thousand species of fish in the waters of the Amazon River, which is more varieties than have been found in the whole Atlantic. In fact, I can support untold millions of people, and I must find a means of attracting them."

It was but four years ago that F. P. Rodrigues Alves ran for President on a "Mighty Brazil" platform and was elected. The accomplishments of his administration may well take place with the wonders of modern times, not in Brazil alone, but in the whole modern world.

In the past four years this policy of preparation has been confined almost exclusively to the federal capital, Rio de Janeiro. First came the docks. A tax of two per cent. was imposed upon all imports. The amount derived from this impost was sufficient to guarantee all obligations of a loan of \$42,000,000. With this amount a system of docks 10,600 feet long, with all necessary warehouses and the installation of apparatus necessary for the handling of cargo, was contracted for. The contract also provided for the construction of all railways to receive and discharge cargo from the warehouses, and for a channel alongside the docks, to have a depth of twenty-eight feet at low water, and a width of 910 feet. The dock system is now completed. Next came the construction of a grand avenue 5,540 feet long and 100 feet wide, starting from the wharves and traversing the business section of the

city. This street, known as the Avenida Central, was finished and every building occupied in eighteen months. The United States offers no fitting comparison for this beautiful avenue, and the Avenue de l'Opéra in Paris may well look to its laurels.

To continue the Avenida, the municipality built four and one-half miles of boulevard. It was constructed along the water-front; so that one can drive to-day from Botofogo to the extreme end of the docks, about seven miles, on the most beautiful series of city streets in the world. In the meantime some ten additional miles of new streets were planned and the work put into execution. All important streets have been paved with asphalt block. Next a municipal theatre was built. This modest effort cost \$5,000,000, and is not only the finest, but the largest, theatre or opera-house in the world. It was not ten years in the building, as was the Hall of Records, in New York; three years will see performances under its gold dome.

When King John of Portugal left Lisbon in a hurry at the approach of Napoleon he took the national Portuguese library with him to Rio de Janeiro, some 280,000 rare volumes and manuscripts. In 1821 Brazil declared for an independent monarchy and sent King John back home. Portugal then set up a cry for its library, but was eventually satisfied with an enormous indemnity. To house these literary treasures a beautiful library building is now being erected opposite the new theatre. Plans have also been selected for a national capitol building quite the size of our pride in Washington, and very similar in character architecturally.

While the city and government have been doing their utmost, private enterprise has not lagged. The Rio Light and Power Company has gone back into the mountains fifty miles from the city and harnessed a waterfall that is supplying the city with 25,000 horsepower, and soon will furnish 100,000 for household and manufacturing purposes. Thus Rio de Janeiro promises to be the first electric city. The same company has installed a modern telephone service, which, though but a year old, has 8,000 subscribers. The equipment is identical in every way with that of New York City, but the directory would stagger the average New Yorker, as all subscribers are indexed by their first names: thus the President, Affonso Penna, would be found under Affonso, and not under Penna. This condition is brought about by the fact that all Brazilians trace their origin back to very few families—those that landed from the Portuguese substitute for our own Mayflower, so to speak. While there are thousands of Pennas, there is only one Affonso.

It was during this administration that the Lloyd Brasileiro, the Brazilian mail and passenger steamship company, was organized. To-day this line is operating forty-five steamers in Brazilian waters and has fourteen more under construction. The line enjoys a subsidy from the government, is manned and officered entirely by Brazilians, and in time of war would form a most valuable auxiliary to the navy.



"THE UPLIFTING OF CHINA."

CHINESE IN KWALALUMPUR, FEDERATED MALAY STATES, WAITING AT THE DOOR OF A HOUSE WHERE THE NEWLY-DISCOVERED CURE FOR THE OPIUM HABIT IS DISPENSED.—By courtesy of "World-wide Missions."

Last September, with an offer of a subsidy of \$500,000 a year to tempt them, the Lloyd Brasileiro established a line to New York. Two boats were assigned to the service. In six months the business has increased to such proportions that eight freight steamers, none of which is less than 5,000 tons, have been chartered and are running between New York and Brazilian ports. In the meantime three new passenger steamers of 6,000 tons each were ordered from a Belfast firm. The first, named the *Acre*, arrives in New York in May.

Last July Brazil ordered three twelve-thousand ton battle-ships. On March 4th of this year came news that the great ship-building firm of England, Vickers-Maxim, had received ten million dollars on account of an order for three new battle-ships, to be of the *Dreadnought* class, for the Brazilian navy, the first to be delivered in 1907. A prominent Brazilian in

New York, speaking of his country's naval programme, said: "We must have a navy equal to that of Argentina and Chili combined to preserve the peace. The battle-ships will be copper-sheathed, and but two will be kept in full commission at a time." You see, Brazil is ambitious.

One of the most extraordinary manifestations of Brazil's recent activity has been the valorization of coffee movement. We are used to the efforts of financial Napoleons to corner this or that commodity, but when a government takes a hand the manipulation becomes interesting. In the coffee industry Brazil's productivity has been her curse. Repeated bumper crops have increased a surplus. The price of coffee has fallen to a point where profits become doubtful. To meet this condition the coffee states of Brazil, Sao Paulo, Minas, and Rio de Janeiro, with the approval of the federal government, borrowed a sum of money with which to maintain a standard price for coffee. This valorization was to be attained by buying and storing the coffee in designated warehouses. A tax per bag guarantees the loan. When a small crop arrives—and one is prophesied for this year—the surplus, which has improved with age, will be liberated. Financiers pooh-pooh the scheme, but when the following figures are inspected, a grain of possibility must be admitted. The world's coffee production for a year is about 19,600,000 sacks of 132 pounds each; Brazil furnishes 16,300,000 sacks of this amount, and all other coffee-producing countries 3,300,000 sacks.

The term of Rodrigues Alves expired on the fifteenth of last November, and he was succeeded by Affonso Penna. The Penna platform provided for the completion of the work of the last administration, but is especially pledged to "communication, harbor improvements, and immigration." In a recent interview the vigorous little President said: "I expect to add ten thousand miles of railroad to the fifteen thousand that are already in operation in my country. I hope to add 1,000,000 carefully selected settlers to the population of 20,000,000 which we now have. I hope to establish Brazilian finance upon a solid and permanent basis. If I can do this in the four years to come I will be satisfied with the contribution of my administration to the establishment of mighty Brazil."

A Plant That Cures the Opium Habit.

IT IS most opportune that, at the time when the Chinese government is making a determined effort to stamp out the vice of opium-smoking among its subjects, a cure for the habit should have been discovered. Some months ago it became generally known, in a district of the Federated Malay States, in which many Chinese have settled, that the leaves of a certain creeper growing in the jungle, when boiled, yielded an infusion which would cure any opium-smoker, drinking it, of his craving for the drug.

The good news was widely circulated by the missionaries at Kwalalumpur, who were soon besieged by applicants from forty or fifty miles around. "Never," says the Rev. W. E. Horley, presiding elder of the Federated Malay States district, "shall I forget the touching spectacle of these men eagerly asking for help; of children coming asking for the cure for their fathers; of wives for their husbands. Malays and Bengalees also came; Chinese miners, merchants, scholars, and shop-keepers came in their thousands, some bringing empty whiskey and brandy bottles, others 'square-face' gin bottles—for we told them that we could supply the medicine free if they would bring their own bottles."

More than thirty thousand applicants have received the medicine in the city of Kwalalumpur alone, and in the month of November the government (shame upon it!) sales of opium decreased by about \$57,000 Mexican. Those who have taken the medicine for a short time are said to lose all taste for opium, and to stay cured. The Chinese call the plant "chong hing"—"the uplifting of China"; and if the early reports of its efficacy are verified by later experience, it will abundantly justify its name.

Brainy Men

TAKE HORSFORD'S ACID PHOSPHATE.

It supplies just the material that is most wasted by brain-work and nervous exertion—the Phosphates.



VIRGINIA HARNED, WHO IS ON TOUR IN A DRAMATIZATION OF TOLSTOI'S "ANNA KARENINA."



THE BOUDOIR SCENE OF "COMTESSE COQUETTE," AT THE BLJOU THEATRE—MME. NAZIMOVA AS THE FLIRTATIOUS WIFE AND ARTHUR FORREST AS THE JEALOUS HUSBAND.—Hallen.



GRACE GEORGE, WHOSE ENGAGEMENT IN "DIVORCONS," AT WALLACK'S THEATRE HAS BEEN EXTENDED.



IN THE MAYOR'S OFFICE IN "THE MAN OF THE HOUR," AT THE SAVOY THEATRE—FROM LEFT TO RIGHT: DOUGLAS FAIRBANKS, LILLIAN KEMBLE, AND GEORGE FAWCETT.—White.



ARNOLD DALY AS THE SOLDIER HERO IN "THE BOYS OF COMPANY B."—Sarony.



AN INTERESTING VAUDEVILLE FAMILY—JOSEPHINE COHAN, HER HUSBAND, FRED NIBLO (BOTH ON THE KEITH-PROCTOR CIRCUIT), AND THEIR SON, FRED, JR.—Miner.



WILLIAM ROCK AND ALL THE FLOWERS OF "THE ORCHID" CHORUS, AT THE HERALD SQUARE THEATRE.—White.



"THE CHORUS GIRL" AND HER MOTHER (ROSE STAHL AND ALICE LEIGH) AT THE HACKETT THEATRE.—White.



MINNIE DUPREE, THE PETITE AND CHARMING HEROINE OF THE POETIC FANTASY, "THE ROAD TO YESTERDAY," AT THE LYRIC THEATRE.



THE HAPPY BRIDAL PAIR (LOUIS MANN AND LOTTA FAUST), IN THE LAUGHING SUCCESS, "THE WHITE HEN," AT THE CASINO THEATRE.—Otto Sarony Company.

STARS IN THE SPRING THEATRICAL FIRMAMENT.

SOME STAGE PRODUCTIONS OF EARLY MAY THAT ATTRACT AND AMUSE NEW YORK AUDIENCES.



ENTRANCE TO THE SPACIOUS TENT IN WHICH THE WONDERFUL CIRCUS WAS HELD.



SMALLEST PONY ON EARTH AND HIS BIG RIDER.



ABLE MANAGERS OF THE SUCCESSFUL SHOW—CHESTER M. THOMISON AND EDWARD SHIPP.



ONE OF THE JEFFRIES BROTHERS LIFTING A TON (?) WITH EASE.



H. Z. CORNISH PUTTING HIS UNIQUE STEED THROUGH HIS PACES.



UNITED STATES MARSHAL LEE YOUNG WORTH SHOWING OFF HIS MARVELOUS TRAINED GIRAFFE.

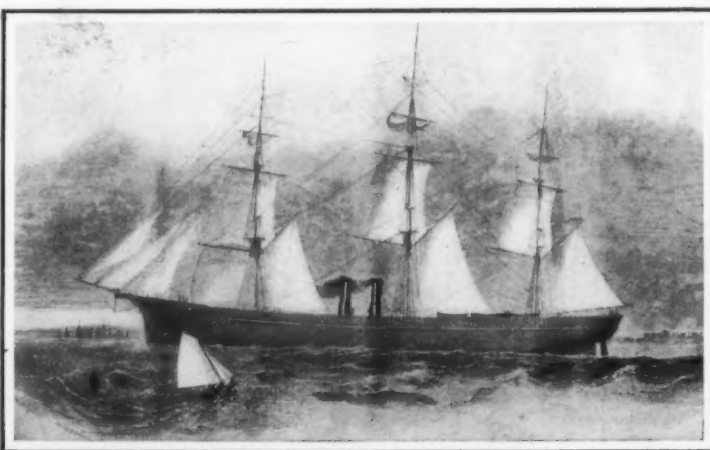
MOST FASCINATING AMATEUR CIRCUS EVER HELD.

DAZZLING AND ENRAPTURING SCENES AT THE RECENT SHOW OF THE SHRINERS' SOCIETY AT LOS ANGELES, CAL., WHICH WAS ATTENDED BY FIVE THOUSAND PERSONS, AND MOST OF THE PERFORMERS IN WHICH CAME FROM THE FASHIONABLE HOMES OF THE CITY.—*Photographs by M. E. Rafert.*

Topics and Pictures

Fifty Years Ago.

THE steam frigate *Niagara*, when she was completed and added to the United States navy, was regarded as embodying the latest, if not the last, word in naval architecture. Her coal-carrying capacity was remarkable for that time, being 1,000 tons, which enabled her, if necessary, to steam at full head for twenty days. Up to the time of the launching of the *Great Eastern* she was the largest ship afloat, being 355 feet long (deck measurement) and fifty-five feet wide. She carried 19,830 square yards of canvas and had a crew of 530 men. Her armament consisted of eleven 10-inch guns, the heaviest, for the number of pieces then extant. She was commanded by Captain William L. Hudson at the date of our illustration, which shows her leaving New York in April, 1857, for the purpose of as-



FAMOUS UNITED STATES FRIGATE "NIAGARA," IN HER TIME THE LARGEST SHIP IN THE WORLD.—*Reproduced from Leslie's Weekly, May 24, 1857, and copyrighted.*

sisting in laying the first transatlantic cable.

To the misfortunes which in the spring of 1857 were crowding upon Walker, the filibuster and self-made President of Nicaragua, was added the loss of the steamer *J. N. Scott*, which was conveying more than a hundred of his men, many of them Americans, and a large number of them invalided from wounds or disease, down the San Juan River, in Nicaragua. The heavily-laden craft, a stern-wheeler, ran aground on a sand-bar, and an explosion, which killed and wounded about fifty of the filibusters, followed.

One of the curiosities at the Paris exhibition of 1856 was a huge glass bottle, of such proportions that it was possible for a number of persons to sit at a table within it and discuss a dinner, probably with their enjoyment of the repast considerably heightened by the wondering gaze of the crowd of spectators outside.



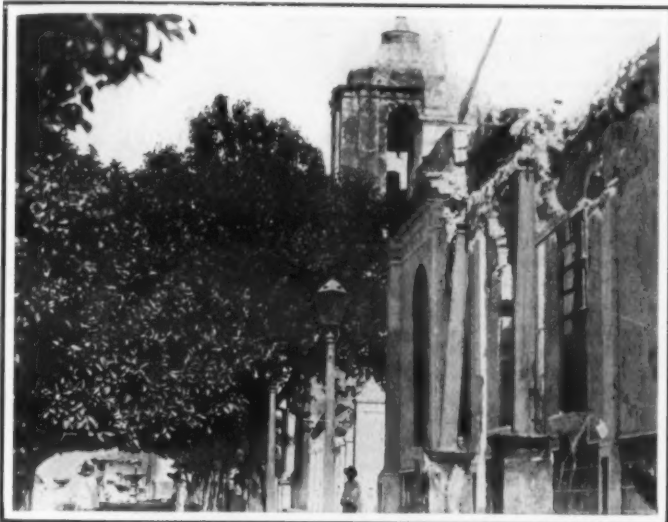
HUGE BOTTLE AT THE PARIS CRYSTAL PALACE EXHIBITION, WITH A PARTY AT DINNER INSIDE IT.—*Reproduced from Leslie's Weekly, May 24, 1857, and copyrighted.*



EXPLOSION WHICH DESTROYED THE STEAMER "J. N. SCOTT," KILLING AND WOUNDING FIFTY NICARAGUAN FILIBUSTERS.—*Reproduced from Leslie's Weekly, May 24, 1857, and copyrighted.*



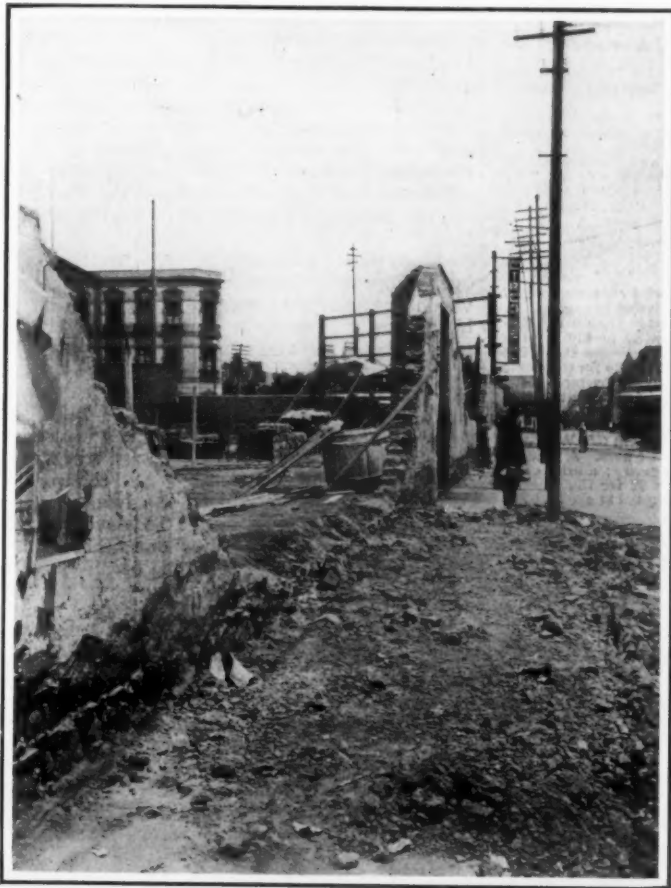
MAIN PLAZA OF CHILPANCINGO—NEW FEDERAL BUILDING AT RIGHT, WITH STATUE OF GENERAL BRAVO IN FRONT OF IT—PRACTICALLY EVERY STRUCTURE SEEN IN THE PICTURE, EXCEPT THE GOVERNMENT BUILDING, WAS DEMOLISHED BY THE RECENT SHOCKS.



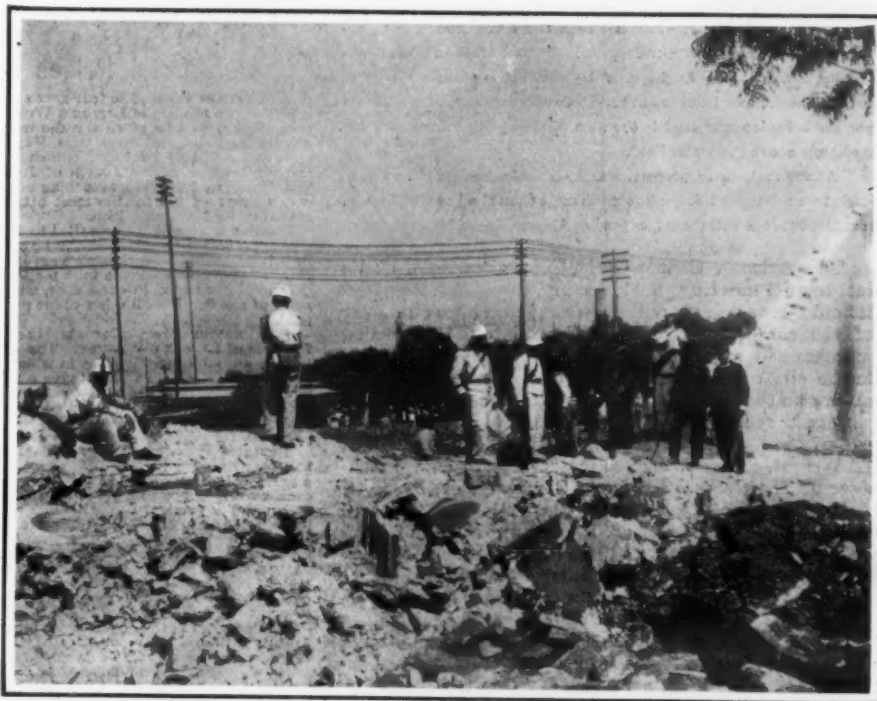
CATHEDRAL AT CHILPANCINGO WRECKED BY THE EARTHQUAKE OF 1902—THIS INDICATES THE RUIN WROUGHT BY THE LATEST CONVULSION.



MEXICO CITY'S FAMOUS PRISON SEVERELY SHAKEN—WALL OF THE YARD OF BELEM PRISON THROWN DOWN, COMPELLING THE ORDERING OUT OF SOLDIERS TO PREVENT THE ESCAPE OF 3,000 PRISONERS.



RUINS OF THE WALL OF THE BELL CIRCUS IN MEXICO CITY, ONE OF MANY WALLS OVERTHROWN—ITS FALL DEMOLISHED AN AUTOMOBILE OWNED BY DICK BELL, A LEADING MEXICAN CLOWN.



MEXICAN SOLDIERS GUARDING THE GAP IN THE WALL OF BELEM PRISON TO KEEP THE THOUSANDS OF EXCITED AND TERRIFIED PRISONERS FROM ESCAPING.

SOUTHERN MEXICO SHAKEN BY A TERRIFIC EARTHQUAKE.

STARTLING EFFECTS OF THE SEISMIC SHOCKS OF APRIL 14TH, WHICH KILLED HUNDREDS OF PERSONS, DESTROYING THE TOWN OF CHILPANCINGO, AND CAUSING GREAT DAMAGE IN MEXICO CITY AND OTHER PLACES—IT WAS THE WORST QUAKE EVER EXPERIENCED IN MEXICO CITY, AND THE LATTER WAS SAVED FROM DEMOLITION ONLY BY THE FACT THAT IT RESTS ON A SUBSOIL OF MUD THREE HUNDRED FEET THICK.—Photographs by Wallace Thompson.

Recent Deaths of Noted Persons.

MRS. HANNAH ARMSWORTHY, of Queenport, N. S., aged 109, the oldest person in Nova Scotia.
Rear-Admiral J. B. Redfield, of New York, formerly a well-known paymaster in the United States Navy.
Rev. Dr. Teunis S. Hamlin, widely-known pastor of the Presbyterian Church of the Covenant, in Washington, and a delegate to the recent peace congress at New York.
John van Lear Findlay, of Baltimore, a former congressman, a prominent lawyer, and an orator of national reputation.
Samuel Bayard Dod, of South Orange, N. J., executor of the great Stevens estate in Hoboken, preacher, educator, author, painter, and musician.



REV. DR. T. S. HAMLIN, Prominent Presbyterian preacher of Washington, D. C.

James Clark Hook, R. A., of London, the well-known English artist.

George W. Roosevelt, American consul-general at Brussels, Belgium, and a cousin of the President.

John P. Dunning, of Philadelphia, an Associated Press man, who won fame by his graphic account of the great hurricane in Samoa in 1889.

Sir George Armstrong, of London, Eng., proprietor of the *London Globe* and two other papers.

Lord Arthur L. Haliburton, of London, former British Under-Secretary of State for War, and son of Judge Haliburton, of Nova Scotia, who was the famous author of "Sam Slick."

Rev. Dr. William W. Lord, of New York, rector of Confederate President Davis's church, at Richmond, Va., in the Civil War, and an author.

Unsweetened Condensed Milk.

BORDEN'S Peerless Brand Evaporated Milk is ideal milk, collected under perfect sanitary conditions, condensed in vacuo to the consistency of cream, preserved by sterilization only. Suitable for any modification and adapted to all purposes where milk or cream is required.

Rapidly Rising Profits in Arizona Copper.

BY H. S. BEARDSLEY.

IN THE copper industry in the United States which is now so immensely profitable, distributing every year more than \$65,000,000 in dividends, the chief interest centres in Arizona. Although it is the newest copper section in the country, that Territory was in 1906 second among the States of the Union in the amount of copper production. Arizona has two copper mines which are paying dividends of about \$1,000,000 a month each. These are the Copper Queen and the United Verde. The latter is at the northern end of the Arizona copper belt, while the former is at the southern end. Yavapai County, in which the United Verde is located, is being developed more rapidly than any other section of the State, with resulting increase in profits.

Probably the most important new enterprise in this country is that of the Arizona Copper-Gold Mines Company, which owns a gold and copper group in which large quantities of ore are in sight. Pierce Underwood, the Chicago financier, has taken hold of this proposition as financial agent, and his advent into the copper belt of Arizona has stimulated activity and caused much comment. The men who control the Arizona Copper-Gold Mines Company are among the most prominent in northern or central Arizona. Commenting on the company, in a recent issue, *The Weekly Courier*, of Prescott, said the following with reference to R. H. Burmister, the company's president:

"Too much credit cannot be given R. H. Burmister, president of the Arizona Copper-Gold Mines Company, for his persevering work in placing this property in its present very favorable condition; but this is in line with his life-work, for he has ever been to the fore in this section as a progressive and successful business man. For years he was a prominent member of the Bashford-Burmister Company, a large wholesale and retail firm, which did a business covering for years the whole of northern Arizona. In fact, he was president of the B.-B. Company from its organization until the great fire of July, 1900, when he withdrew from the old firm and organized the present large and popular mercantile firm of R. H. Burmister & Sons Company."

A correspondent of the *United States Investor*, of Boston, writing a letter to his paper from Prescott, Ariz., made the following statement concerning the company's properties:

"As to the future of these mines, significant testimony is given by the history of the fully developed properties of the district. Of these, the best known is the mammoth United Verde. In that mine, as in others, the veins showed gold values in the surface workings. On sinking 150 to 300 feet, copper-bearing ores were encountered in such quantity and richness as to bring enormous profits to the owners. The change in ore, which has been the forerunner of the appearance of the great copper deposits in the other mines, is manifesting itself now in the Leghorn. All precedent warrants the belief that the big copper lodes are at hand. Oxides and carbonates of copper are being encountered in the zone of secondary enrichment immediately above the water level.

"At any rate, these properties make a mine to-day. The future holds just this uncertainty: how much more than the present, known, measured values will the mines produce?"

The Arizona Copper-Gold Mines Company, at its last annual meeting, held recently, made selections for its officers which show the strength and high character of the company. Mr. R. H. Burmister, the leading merchant in northern Arizona, is president. No one in the city of Prescott enjoys a finer reputation for ability and integrity than he. The vice-president and assistant secretary of the company is J. E. Wildish, one of the prominent lawyers of Milwaukee. Frank L. Wright, recently elected treasurer, is general manager of the Prescott Electric Company, of Prescott, Ariz. The fact that the company chose as its consulting engineer Mr. H. P. Dickinson, M.E., of Denver, is most important to those interested. Mr. Dickinson is a mine and mill operator of wide experience and great skill. The operations of the Arizona Copper-Gold Mines Company will be under his supervision.

To those who have visited these mines the extent of the veins and the enormous quantity of ore are apparent. There are thousands of tons of free-milling gold ore in sight near the surface, and below that, rich copper ores are encountered, indicating that this mine is likely to repeat the history of the United Verde, which was a gold mine near the surface, and is now the richest copper mine in the world, with gold and silver enough in its ores to pay all expenses of mines and smelter, leaving the copper a clean profit.

The shares in the Arizona Copper-Gold Mines Company, which Pierce Underwood offered to his clients, are, it is said, being rapidly taken up by men who are in touch with the copper situation, and who know the great success of Pierce Underwood's undertakings. The company's mill, which has already been in operation with a substantial clean-up in gold bullion, is soon to be started again on a large scale. This will naturally promptly increase the demand for the stock, and the result will be a rapid rise in the price of shares. It is suggested that Mr. Underwood be written to at once. He will furnish all necessary reports and information, which show the safety and quick profit of an investment in Arizona Copper-Gold stock. Mr. Underwood's address is Hartford Building, Chicago.

Books Worth Reading.

GENERAL HORACE PORTER'S "Campaigning With Grant," published by the Century Company, New York, is undoubtedly one of the most readable books relating to America's greatest military commander ever produced. It possesses, also, a superior merit—it illuminates the character of the famous general as only the work of a keen observer and a clear analyzer in intimate relations with him could be expected to do. General Porter was a personal aid to General Grant during the major part of the Civil War, serving his chief in many important operations. Few men who have handled the pen ever got so near to, or saw so truly, the real Grant.

Two valuable works for students of literature may be found in the Rev. W. J. Dawson's "The Makers of English Prose," and "The Makers of English Poetry." These books contain biographical, historical, and critical essays, characterized by learning, power of analysis, sound judgment, and able and attractive presentation. No one can read them without arriving at a clearer comprehension and a better appreciation of the eminent writers who have made English literature the best in the world. New York: Fleming H. Revell Company. Price, \$1.50 per volume.

The progress of Professor John Bach McMaster's monumental work, "A History of the People of the United States," is being eagerly followed by all readers of American history. The conclusion of this important literary undertaking, projected to extend to seven volumes, is now not far distant, for the sixth volume has been issued, and doubtless the seventh is already well under way. The new volume, which covers the period from the Revolution to the Civil War, exhibits Professor McMaster's ability as a historian at its best. It is characterized by careful research, skillful arrangement and analysis of the material, and a style which enchains the attention. The account given of the development of the American people during the time indicated is lucid and enlightening. It supplies a just view of the conditions and forces by which this great nation was being moulded and built up in the period preceding its gigantic war. New York: D. Appleton & Co. Price, \$2.50.

Books Received.

From the Century Company, New York:

"Addresses of John Hay." A collection of the more notable deliverances of the late famous American Secretary of State. Price, \$2.
"Ring in the New," by Richard Whiteing. A compelling tale with many touches of humor. Price, \$1.50.
"The Days of the Comet," by H. G. Wells. A love-story of great interest and full of romantic color. Price, \$1.50.
"A Book of Music," by Richard Watson Gilder, containing some of the poet's most exquisite verses. Price, \$1.
"The Boy's Life of Abraham Lincoln," by Helen Nicolay. Illustrations by Hambridge and others. A vivid and inspiring narrative. Price, \$1.50.
"Queen Silver-Bell" and "Racketty-Packetty House," by Mrs. Frances Hodgson Burnett. Delightful stories for children. Small books in dainty binding. Price, 60 cents each.
"The Proverbs of Solomon," "Friendship and Character," by Ralph Waldo Emerson; and "The Man without a Country," by Edward Everett Hale. Publications in the Thumb-Nail series of beautiful little books bound in embossed leather. Price, \$1 each.

Special Prizes for Photos.

ATTENTION is called to four new special pictorial contests for 1907 in which the readers of LESLIE'S WEEKLY are invited to engage. A prize of \$10 will be given for the most acceptable Decoration Day picture arriving not later than May 15th; a prize of \$10 for the picture, sent in by June 15th, which most truly expresses the spirit and significance of the Fourth of July; a prize of \$10 for the finest Thanksgiving Day picture reaching us not later than November 15th; and a prize of \$10 for the most attractive Christmas picture furnished us by November 28th.

Special attention is also called to the comic photo contest, which will from time to time hereafter be a feature of LESLIE'S WEEKLY. In this competition all camerists are invited to take part. A prize of \$5 will be awarded for the best picture in each group; a prize of \$3 for the picture next in excellence, and a prize of \$2 for the third in point of merit. For all other comic pictures accepted \$1 each will be paid.

Our amateur prize photo contest has long been one of the successful features of LESLIE'S WEEKLY. The publishers have decided to establish an additional contest in which professionals, too, may take part. LESLIE'S WEEKLY will give a prize of \$10 for the best picture with *News* value furnished by any amateur or professional. For every other *News* picture accepted for use \$2 will be paid. All photographs should be accompanied by a very brief statement of the events depicted, for explanation, but not for publication. LESLIE'S WEEKLY was the first publication in the United States to offer prizes for the best work of amateur photographers. We offer a prize of \$5 for the best amateur photograph received by us in each weekly contest; a second prize of \$3 for the picture next in merit, and a prize of \$2 for the one which is third in point of excellence. The competition to be based on the originality of the subject and the perfection of the photograph. Preference will be given to unique and original work and to that which bears a special relation to news events. We invite all amateurs to enter this contest. A contestant may submit any number of photographs at one time. Photographs may be mounted or unmounted, and will be returned if stamps are sent for this purpose with a request for their return. All photographs entered in the contest and not prize-winners will be subject to our use unless otherwise directed, and \$1 will be paid for each photograph we may use. No copyrighted photographs will be received, nor such as have been published or offered elsewhere. Many photographs are received, and those accepted will be utilized as soon as possible. Contestants should be patient. No writing except the name and address of the sender should appear on the back of the photograph, except when letter postage is paid, and in every instance care must be taken to use the proper amount of postage. Photographs must be entered by the makers. Silver paper with a glossy finish should be used when possible. Mat-surface paper is not suitable for reproduction. Photographs entered are not always used. They are subject to return if they are ultimately found unavailable in making up the photographic contest. Preference is always given to pictures of recent current events of importance, for the news feature is one of the chief elements in selecting the prize-winners. The contest is open to all readers of LESLIE'S WEEKLY, whether subscribers or not. All photographs accepted and paid for by LESLIE'S WEEKLY become its property and therefore will not be returned.

N. B.—All communications should be specifically addressed to "Leslie's Weekly, 225 Fourth Avenue, New York." When the address is not fully given, communications sometimes go to "Leslie's Magazine" or other publications having no connection with LESLIE'S WEEKLY.

NOTE TO PHOTOGRAPHERS.

The value of the photographs which many of our correspondents send us is greatly impaired by their failure to provide adequate captions. Every print submitted should have written on the back, legibly, but lightly, in lead pencil, besides the name and address of the photographer, a full descriptive caption telling briefly just what that particular picture represents. For example, a photograph of a street swept by a fire, or a cyclone, should bear a description identifying the buildings shown, giving the name of the street, and indicating any particularly noteworthy feature of the scene. Do not be afraid of making your captions too full. We can condense them. The name of the party to whom payment for the photograph must be made should always be plainly indicated on back of photograph.

Jasper's Hints to Money-Makers.

[NOTICE.—Subscribers to LESLIE'S WEEKLY at the home office, 225 Fourth Avenue, New York, at the full subscription rates, namely, five dollars per annum, or \$2.50 for six months, are placed on what is known as "Jasper's Preferred List," entitling them to the early delivery of their papers and to answers in this column to inquiries on financial questions having relevancy to Wall Street, and, in emergencies, to answers by mail or telegraph. Preferred subscribers must remit directly to the office of Judge Company, in New York, and not through any subscription agency. No additional charge is made for answering questions, and all communications are treated confidentially. A two-cent postage stamp should always be inclosed, as sometimes a personal reply is necessary. All inquiries should be addressed to "Jasper," Financial Editor, LESLIE'S WEEKLY, 225 Fourth Avenue, New York. Mining inquiries should be addressed to "Roscoe," Editor Mining Department, LESLIE'S WEEKLY.]

I AM GLAD to see that, despite the unsettled outlook in certain directions, some of our ablest captains of industry, both in the railway and in the industrial world, are taking a hopeful view of the situation. Among the noted capitalists and financiers of the country, none has been more conservative, cautious, and reticent than Mr. H. H. Rogers, widely recognized as a leading man in the Standard Oil organization and in Amalgamated Copper and other industrial propositions. His recent interview in the *Manufacturers' Record* was therefore widely copied and commented on. Admitting that we have had a serious disturbance in the securities market, Mr. Rogers still believes that present conditions are bound to right themselves, and that confidence will be speedily restored. He speaks of the tremendous increase in our national wealth, in our population and general thrift, saying that the earth is yielding its copper, iron and coal, and its diversified agricultural products as never before, and, beyond all, that Providence is on the side of this country.

Mr. Rogers, like many other thoughtful men, regrets the continued agitation regarding the affairs of corporations and railways, and admits that this has led to unsettled conditions, but he believes that, when the people realize that this is antagonistic to growth and prosperity, public sentiment will crystallize in favor of the strongest conservatism in the conduct of our government. Using a homely but very pertinent illustration, Mr. Rogers says "you cannot move loads with a team that won't haul—with horses or mules that will not pull together." Every thoughtful, observant, and patriotic citizen will agree with these conclusions, and I agree also with Mr. Rogers that Wall Street is not a den of thieves, but "is really the clearing house of the country," and that when there is no sale for securities at normal values, all business enterprises call a halt. Perhaps the strongest point that Mr. Rogers makes in favor of the continued prosperity of the country is this: "There is more wealth in the country to-day than ever before known. Conditions, requirements, and methods of carrying on all kinds of business, including farming, have so changed in recent years that general stagnation is almost impossible to-day. The people throughout the country will seek to invest their surplus funds in bonds and other securities, and they will demand that conditions exist whereby these investments will not be subject to disturbing influences, and that important development enterprises are not hampered by unnecessary and continued agitation."

More than once I have referred to the fact that an overruling Providence seemed to make special provision for the people of the United States. I am a believer, not so much in special providences, as in the old axiom that Providence takes care of him who takes care of himself. The United States has not become the most prosperous of all nations merely because of our good luck. Providence has blessed us with a temperate climate, a soil of great fertility, wonderful deposits of valuable minerals, and vast tracts of timberlands, making us the producer for all the world. Other countries have had such natural advantages, and have not prospered as we have. To develop and utilize these vast resources requires one other element, and that is productive energy. It is because we have produced men of rare business acumen, conservative in temperament, but having the courage to take the risks of business, men like Mr. Rogers and others of his class, that we have utilized our natural wealth to such great advantage.

There have been providences of the most helpful nature, as Mr. Rogers says, in the development of our petroleum industry, the discovery of new fields as fast as needed, and the increased production of petroleum from 2,000 barrels of 1859 to such prodigious figures that Mr. Rogers says he cannot carry them in his head. There was a providence, no doubt, in the gold discoveries in California in 1849, the time of the world's greatest need for gold. But it was the capital of Mr. Rockefeller and of his associates that took advantage of the oil discoveries, and created an American industry, the greatest oil-refining business in the world. It was the men of nerve and courage who made their weary way across the trackless deserts to explore the gold-fields of California that developed the mineral richness of that State. The money and brains of our great capitalists are to-day building our railways, making our industries strong enough to meet the world's competition and pushing American trade all over the world wherever our flag can go. Is it not fair and just that these facts be considered by those, high or low, great or small, who are leading assaults on corporate wealth and on private accumulation, with a relentless hatred which discloses its vengeful purpose?

The stock market must continue to feel the incubus resting upon it just as long as the present uncertainty remains. Relief will be found in a restoration of con-

Continued on page 425.

GREAT BEAR SPRING WATER. "Its purity has made it famous." 50c. per case.

THE SUREST WAY TO MAKE MONEY IN MINING

By HENRY ALFORD BROOKS

THE UNITED STATES is the chief mining country in the world. Every year hundreds of millions of dollars are taken out of the ground and transferred to the bank accounts of hundreds of thousands of people; but in the process of this transfer there are a number



THE FAMOUS VINDICATOR MINE ON BULL HILL, CRIPPLE CREEK, OPERATED BY BOTH OWNERS AND LEASERS, WITH DIVIDENDS PAID TO DATE OF ABOUT \$1,500,000.—Harlan's Studio.

of intricate and important steps, and these steps embrace the art of mining. The whole purpose of the miner is to make money out of ores. He may produce ores, but if he does not make money out of them he fails. Therefore, the education of the miner is solely to make his operations pay profits, and it is the business of the investor to know just what kind of operations are the most certain to pay profits.

Investors are themselves, partly at least, to blame for losses in mining, because frequently they buy stocks blindly—going on the principle that it is all luck, any way, and simply a game of hit or miss and take chances. This is not the case. It is certainly interesting, in the face of these facts, to know just exactly what is the surest way to make money in mining. That is why I am going to tell in this article something about the leasing system.

The two richest and most spectacular gold camps in the United States are probably those of Nevada and Cripple Creek. Last year Nevada shipped \$10,000,000 worth of gold. Cripple Creek, which is much older, has yielded much more. The public knows these facts, but just how this money was made involves the necessary technicalities of the miner's business. The importance of the leasing system in the operations of mines will be appreciated when it is understood that more than sixty per cent. of all mining properties in this country are operated on leases, and that the operations of less than forty per cent. are carried on by the mine-owners themselves.

In Cripple Creek last year the mining activities paid a profit of \$5,000,000. Cripple Creek has made some of the biggest gold fortunes on record. One of its mines alone, the Portland, has paid more than \$7,000,000 in dividends. These fortunes are being augmented every year, and new ones are being added to the list. The operations in that famous camp are being extended so rapidly, and so much new equipment for mining and milling is being installed, that it is stated that within a few years the output of the mines of this marvelous region will be from \$20,000,000 to \$25,000,000 every year. But the significant point is this—that only about half of the dividends paid by Cripple Creek go into the pockets of the owners of the mines; the remainder is earned by the leasers.

The company which owns the famous Stratton's Independence mine received in dividends last year \$250,000. The leasing operations on the twelve mines of the Stratton estate yielded a profit of a round \$1,000,000. The leasers of twenty mines in Cripple Creek earned, according to published statements, \$2,275,000 in 1906.

In Nevada, the principal mines are operated under the leasing system. "Jim" Butler, the "father of Tonopah," leased the noted Mizpah mine, which made him a multi-millionaire. Hayes & Monnette, among the richest operators in Nevada, are leasers, and secured much of their fortune from the lease on the great Mohawk mine. The production of the leasers on that mine amounted in a short time to more than \$4,000,000. Why is the leasing system so profitable?

Take a typical case. Any mineral property that has not been developed, one in which the ore bodies have not actually been blocked out by tunnels, shafts, drifts, upraises, and other workings, is a prospect. The first and absolutely essential step in the operation of any mineral property is, therefore, the development of it. This is the only way in which the mine owner can determine whether or not he has any ore. And this development work is very costly. It takes many thousands of dollars to drive tunnels and sink shafts in the rock of a mining district and to purchase and install the power plants, drills, etc., necessary to carry on this work. In these operations lies the chief gambling feature of mining. A mine is a gamble until it is developed and its ore bodies blocked out.

When the mine has been proven at heavy expense by the owner, along comes the leaser. As we see his operations in Cripple Creek, he ignores prospects, he deals with developed mines only—mines that have passed the gambling stage. The questions at once arise, "Why

should a mine owner lease any of his property, after he has proven that he has ore in plenty? Why doesn't he take out all the ore himself?"

I have said that development work is costly. In many instances, in order to carry it on, the mine owner not only exhausts all his resources, but goes deep into debt. He reaches a point where he needs money and needs it quickly. His creditors are pressing him, and he has no funds himself to hire men and operate machinery. Then the leaser, who has capital, makes the mine owner a proposition to take out his ore and pay the owner a royalty on the net receipts, varying according to the grade of the ore. The mine owner accepts, the leaser begins operations at once, and owner and leaser soon profit abundantly.

Every mining camp presents enough situations like or similar to these to make mine-leasing a great and profitable industry. And the advantages of the leaser are obvious. In the first place, he does not gamble. The property in which he carries on his operations has already been shown to be a mine. The owner has had that responsibility. In the next place, the leaser has no large outlay in property and equipment. The owner has bought the mine and purchased the equipment. The leaser uses this equipment in his operations, for which, of course, he pays the owner a fair toll, just about enough, as a rule, to return the owner interest on the money invested in such plants and machinery. All of the capital of the leaser is employed actively in work which produces direct results. One leasing company may carry on operations at various mines, the operations being limited only by the opportunities to obtain favorable contracts, the capacity of the men at the head of the leasing company, and the amount of capital which they have in hand.

Another advantage of the leaser is that he frequently is able to take an option on the mine from which he is taking out ore, and if the developments as the result of his work warrant him in doing so, he may pay for the mine out of the profits of his leasing operations. To be a successful leaser, however, a man must be equipped with sufficient capital, and must be a shrewd



THE GREAT DEADWOOD MINE, OF CRIPPLE CREEK, WHICH HAS PRODUCED MORE THAN \$1,000,000, AND HAS THREE MILES OF UNDERGROUND WORKINGS—NOW OPERATED BY COPPER-GOLD MINES LEASING COMPANY.—Harlan's Studio.

and intelligent miner, in order that he may know the value of a proposition when he sees it, and be prepared at once to close a contract. He must particularly understand ores. He must know what ores may be promptly and profitably marketed, and he must be able to judge the milling qualities of ores, if his activities include the extraction of values as well as the taking out of the mineral-bearing rock. He should, therefore, be a competent metallurgist, metallurgy being the science of "making money out of ores."

In Cripple Creek, leasers are operating extensively and are constantly making new contracts. In the very heart of this great camp, Bull Hill, which has produced mines enormously rich, may be seen now the working of an important new leasing company. This is the Copper-Gold Mines Leasing Company, of Denver, which is now operating the noted Deadwood mine. The Deadwood has already produced more than \$1,100,000. All of the ore which produced this fortune was obtained before a depth of 470 feet was reached. The mine became distinguished for an ore body opened in one of its levels that contained \$4,000 worth of gold to the ton. On the same lode as the Deadwood on Bull Hill are the famous Isabella, Findley, Vindicator, Delmonico, and other mines. The Vindicator has paid within a comparatively short time more than \$1,500,000 in dividends. The other mines are also extremely rich and have produced several fortunes, not only for their owners, but for leasers as well.

When the Deadwood mine was closed, during the strike in Cripple Creek two years ago, there at once arose a rivalry amongst the leasers of that camp for the opportunity of securing a lease on this mine when the labor situation should permit the resumption of work. One of the principal rivals of the Copper-Gold Mines Leasing Company was a leaser who last year made a net profit of \$250,000 in the Cripple Creek camp. He, as well as the others, appreciated that the Deadwood had only been worked near the surface, and that undoubtedly the largest quantities of rich ores would be taken out at a depth of about 800 feet. This was the record of the Finley, the Vindicator, and the Isabella, which were situated on the same lode, the Finley immediately adjoining the Deadwood. This

lease was considered one of the plums in the Cripple Creek camp, and the Copper-Gold Mines Leasing Company secured it through the confidence which the leading miners of Colorado place in Mr. H. P. Dickinson, M.E., who is vice-president and general manager of the Copper-Gold Mines Leasing Company.

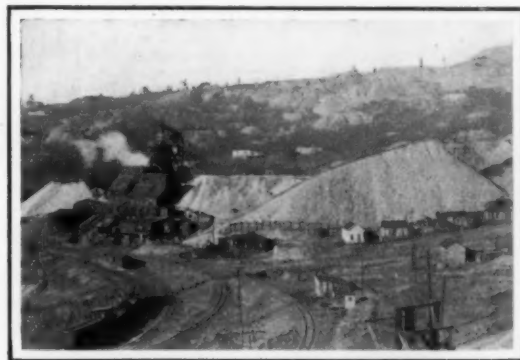
Probably no mine engineer or metallurgist is better equipped for making profits out of ore than Mr. Dickinson. No man is better trained than he in the technical features of this department of the mining industry. During fifteen years he has been associated with some of the largest mining and smelting interests in the country in a capacity where his technical knowledge of ores was of particular value to his associates. For three years Mr. Dickinson was engaged at the Rio Grande smelter, at Socorro, Mexico, as assayer and chemist, and during that period was in charge of the sampling and ore-buying works at Jimenez, Chihuahua, handling gold, silver, lead, and copper ores, and conducting an extremely profitable business, due to his special knowledge of these ores. He was engaged afterward by the Chicago and Aurora Smelting and Refining Company, buying gold and silver bullion and selling silver to large consumers.

He later established an office in Denver, and his services were engaged in all parts of the State in a consulting and metallurgical capacity. This experience made him thoroughly familiar with all the great camps of Colorado, and gave him an intimate knowledge of the mines. This knowledge he is now putting into effect with distinct advantage in his position as general manager for the Copper-Gold Mines Leasing Company. Mr. Dickinson was connected with A. E. Reynolds, who is one of the wealthiest mining operators in Colorado, in that millionaire's properties at Ouray, Creede, and elsewhere. Mr. Dickinson's duties while he was associated with Mr. Reynolds were to sell and make settlements for the ores of the various great Reynolds mines. He was depended upon by Mr. Reynolds to get the money out of the ore. In this work he was singularly successful. Mr. Dickinson's experience extends over fifteen years, and includes extensive mining operations as well as metallurgical training.

His association with some of the strongest men in Denver in the Copper-Gold Mines Leasing Company makes it one of the most important companies of its sort in the West. It has the advantage of securing favorable leases, owing to the prominence and connections of Mr. Dickinson and his associates; and the skill and experience which the company's general manager is able to bring to bear on the enterprise in which the company is engaged insures the financial success of the operations of this association.

The president of this organization is Judge H. V. Johnson, one of the solid citizens of Denver, and former mayor of that city. The secretary and treasurer is Mr. H. W. Taylor, an expert accountant of that city; and George A. Anderson, a Denver mining man of wide experience and a distinguished cyanide expert, and H. W. Harrington, a prominent attorney, of Chicago, are directors.

The Copper-Gold Mines Leasing Company has already taken the water out of the famous Deadwood mine at Cripple Creek, and is pushing its operations there vigorously. Its work, of course, will not be confined to this property alone, but as other favorable leases are offered, they will be examined by the company's experts and passed upon by Mr. Dickinson; and if favorable, will be taken up by the Leasing Company. The opportunities for profits are unlimited. The organization is practically a close corporation. Its capitalization is only \$500,000. Some time ago this company offered some of its shares for the purpose of increasing its operating fund. These shares were handled by Pierce Underwood, the Chicago financier, who has offices in the Hartford Building in that city. If any of the stock which was placed in Mr. Underwood's hands remains unsold, it will soon be taken up. A letter should be written to Mr. Underwood immediately, asking for the price of shares and further details. As soon as the Leasing Company has



THE FINDLEY MINE, IMMEDIATELY ADJOINING THE DEADWOOD, OPERATING ON THE SAME VEINS AND NOW PRODUCING ABOUT \$1,000,000 ANNUALLY.—Harlan's Studio.

begun taking ore out of the Deadwood mine its stock will immediately go to a high price; and if such large ore bodies as are practically certain to be found are opened up, it will be impossible to purchase Copper-Gold Leasing shares at any figure.

Jasper's Hints to Money-makers.

Continued from page 424.

fidence, and to this end every one should contribute ungrudgingly his part. The stock market is now on a fairer level of prices than it has been before in years. It has a much better opportunity for an advance from this level than it had from that of a year ago, when the pools and combinations were all promising higher prices. Some stocks are beginning to look cheap enough to buy and put away. I do not mean that there may not be still lower prices, but those who can buy whenever bargains offer on reactions, and be prepared to continue to buy if further

reactions occur, will be among the money-makers.

"K." Chicago: I can obtain no information, and doubt very much if the stock has value.

"Senior." New York: I would hold my Malt preferred. Unless the last annual statement was misleading, the company ought to be able to pay dividends on the preferred.

"L." St. Mary's, Ont.: This is not a bad time to even up on Texas Pacific or anything else, provided one can follow the market on further recessions. I look for a dull market, with a tendency to decline and with occasional sharp advances in specialties.

"B." Cincinnati: Your wireless stock cannot be declared void. No one can confiscate your property. Unless the company is reorganized or put in the hands of a receiver, your stock will be your own to do with it as you please, with no necessity for an exchange.

"X." Pawtucket, R. I.: The American Malt Corporation is not very free in making its reports. Its stockholders have some reason to complain. The action of such corporations is doing much to emphasize the demand for compulsory publicity by statutory enactment.

"H. G. M." Minnesota: "Distance lends enchantment to the view" of speculators, if not to investors. All the propositions you refer to are so far out of sight that, unless you have reason to believe that their very alluring promises are true, it would be advisable to put your money into something nearer home.

"M." Philadelphia: No stock on the exchange is more persistently boosted than U. S. Steel common. It is only a few years ago that the Steel Trust did not earn full dividends on the preferred, and a general slackening of business would at once be felt severely by the trust. Ont. and Western, paying 2 per cent., the same as Steel common, looks much safer, therefore, especially for a long pull.

"Investor." Buffalo: You can get excellent and reasonably safe investments, yielding from 5 to 7 per cent., by buying short-term notes now being offered by a number of our leading corporations under the pressure of tight money. If you will drop a line to Swartwout & Appenzellar, bankers, 44 Pine Street, New York, they will send you a list of the best of these, if you will mention LESLIE'S WEEKLY.

"S. St." New York: Several heavy holders of Chicago Terminal stock are insisting, I am told, that the plan of reorganization shall make equitable provision for the stock. A stockholders' protective committee was talked of, but it was found that control lay in the ownership of the bonds, and it was disclosed that these were in strong hands. There is nothing to do but await the outcome with patience.

"D." Schenectady: 1. I would not double up on the Erie and Southern Ry. preferred until more definite information regarding the future dividends has been received. If you have means to even up and to follow the stock on further declines, it might not be a bad time to start in. 2. Kansas City So. preferred, at 60, with a 4 per cent. dividend due July 1st, looks reasonable. Its earnings are more than sufficient to pay the dividends twice over.

"C." Holyoke, Mass.: 1. The earnings of the Erie Railroad would justify the payment of the dividends on the first preferred but for the fact that its needs for extensions and improvement are very urgent and heavy, so urgent in fact that the company has been obliged recently to borrow money at an excessive rate of interest. It would seem wiser for it to discontinue dividends instead of paying heavy rates of interest. But what will be done by the board of directors is still a matter of conjecture. The fact that the company is desirous of maintaining the price of its bonds, so as to give them a market, may lead to continuance of the dividends on the first preferred. I would not sacrifice my stock at a loss if I were able to hold it.

"Carolina." 1. After a panicky decline in a market which has had reason for weakness and liquidation, prices usually become weak and often drop as low as they were during the panic, or lower, before they get upon a plane for an upward movement. If another sensational break should occur, you would be reasonably safe in buying, especially if you were able to follow the market down on further declines. You could hardly lose by such an operation, but it would not be safe to trade on margins, especially in some of the pooled stocks like Tenn. Coal and Iron, for instance, about which it is said that the outstanding number of shareholders is less than 100. 2. It would be wiser to buy dividend payers, for a speculative turn, though the cheaper stocks in a panicky market might give you the best profits. 3. The same answer. 4. I would not sacrifice my holdings in a liquidating market, but would wait for an improvement, which is always bound to come even if it does not last. 5. I do not know him.

NEW YORK, April 25th, 1907. JASPER.

BOND SALESMEN WANTED

A well-known Wall Street Banking House wants capable men to sell a \$2,500,000 issue of a high grade 7% preferred stock of one of the most widely-known industrial corporations of the East. Unusual opportunity for men with good financial connections. Write, stating qualifications, Box 99, New York City.



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Secured by Small Monthly Payments

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If you can save five to twenty-five dollars per month for a few months, here is the fairest and best safeguarded and most practical plan ever offered you to make these savings produce an assured income. And remember your money goes into real estate, the foundation of all values, the recognized measure of all conservative securities.

We are developing a thousand acres of fertile land to a product which possesses an enormous capacity for profit-making, and we are offering to you an interest in this investment which will not only increase enormously in value, but will bring you a splendid annual income.

JUST FACTS.

Four hundred acres of our land are already planted to an **Elberta Peach Orchard** (50,000 trees) and your money will help to plant the balance of the thousand acres. Bearing peach orchards are worth \$300 an acre. Why? Because an acre of Elberta Peaches will net its owner one hundred dollars a year.

Mr. J. Ogden Armour, of the great Armour Packing Co., in the *Saturday Evening Post* of January 20, 1906, says: "Peach lands with bearing peach orchards command \$200 to \$300 an acre." Let us send you also the written testimony of many conservative bankers, more than corroborating these figures.

There is nothing about the following figures that you cannot understand or verify. 130 peach-trees to the acre, one bushel of fruit to the tree, at \$1 per bushel, means \$130 per acre. Less than 20% of this will care for the acre and all expenses of harvest. You may, until the present series of two hundred shares is sold, secure these shares (each representing an undivided acre of developed orchard) for only \$100 of your own money, paid in small instalments of only \$5 per month. This is worth investigating.

WE PROVE EVERY STATEMENT.

Write for our plan and make your own investigation. Do this—do it now. It costs you nothing. You will not find any back-number statement among our officers and directors. You will not find any name put there for ornamental purposes only. But you will find men who know their business, who are accustomed to earning their money by "delivering the goods"—all men whom you can very easily find out about.

Don't take our word for these things. Look us up. Start now upon the road to success and at a pace that will make saving a greater pleasure than spending. Let us show you what \$5 per month will do for you.

Ten of these shares will at maturity yield you a sure and certain annual income of one thousand dollars

ONLY A FEW SHARES.

There are only one thousand of our shares altogether, and they are selling above par right now. You pay less than one-half the cost of these shares out of your own money; the rest is earned by the property itself. And more, every dollar you pay is deposited with a responsible Trust Company, which acts as trustee, and this money is all used for development of the investment and for nothing else.

Not a dollar of the money you pay in is a profit to us, and no one gets a profit until you do. It is only by making the investment profitable to you that we can make any profit. The men who make you this offer are practical, hard-headed business men, who own large interests in this same line, and have received, and are now receiving, large profits from them.

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Every possible safeguard surrounds this investment. A responsible and well-known Trust Company holds title to the property as trustee. We deposit with them the money you pay to us, and we are compelled to file with them sworn statements as to the development of the property. (Look up this Trust Company.) You are fully protected from loss in case of death, and you are given a suspension of payments, if desired. Examine into our safeguards.

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PROMINENT NEW YORK BANKING FIRM desires the services of first-class salesmen in every community to handle high-grade bonds on commission. Excellent opportunities for the right men. A. L. Wisner & Co., 80 Wall St., New York.

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FOR INFORMATION about Real Estate and Loans any place in Ohio, address E. D. Morgan, Columbus, Ohio.

FOR SALE—Silver-gold mine, twenty-one claims, located in the State of Zacatecas, Mexico. Ore carries from one to two kilograms silver and from five to ten grams gold. This is an old mine, not a prospect, and will require capital to work same. Will stand thorough examination. Price \$20,000 U. S. currency, cash. Only those meaning business apply for particulars. A. B. Myers, Tepezala, Aguascalientes, Mexico.

SEND 65 CENTS and receive by return mail twenty 5c. packages Tallman's Peppermint Gum, Peppermint, Sour-Orange, Peppin, Licorice, as desired. "No grit in it." Guarantee No. 871. W. D. Tallman, Syracuse, N. Y.

FOR SALE, East Orange, N. J.—The single modern dwelling, 187 Arlington Ave.; also building lots on Rutledge Ave. Prices low if sold at once. R. L. Down, Windsor, Conn.

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Minimum space accepted is three lines; maximum is twelve lines—single column only. No display. Rate is 50 cents an agate line (fourteen lines to the column inch). Check or P. O. money order should accompany your announcement. Allow about eight words to the line—most of last line for name and address.

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This famous cordial, now made at Tarra-gona, Spain, was for centuries distilled by the Carthusian Monks (Pères Chartreux) at the Monastery of La Grande Chartreuse, France, and known throughout the world as Chartreuse. The above cut represents the bottle and label employed in the putting up of the article since the Monks' expulsion from France, and it is now known as Liqueur Pères Chartreux (the Monks, however, still retain the right to use the old bottle and label as well), distilled by the same order of Monks, who have securely guarded the secret of its manufacture for hundreds of years, and who alone possess a knowledge of the elements of this delicious nectar.

At first-class Wine Merchants, Grocers, Hotels, Cafés, Bâtier & Co., 45 Broadway, New York, N.Y., Sole Agents for United States.

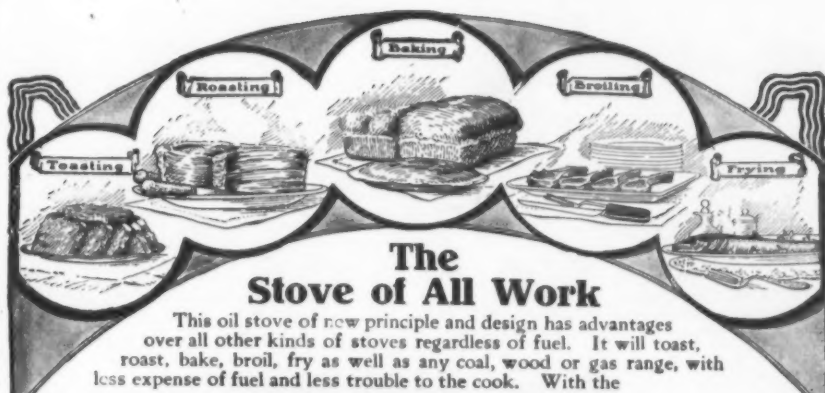
Making Money in Mining.

THE press dispatches from Denver recently reported the arrest of a mining engineer by the Federal authorities for reporting that the Lost Bullion Spanish Mines Company had a property containing "mountains of untold wealth," and "millions of tons of ore in sight, all suitable for shipping." This mining engineer, whose name I never heard of before, was charged with conspiracy to defraud and using the mails for fraudulent purposes. My readers may have seen some of the extravagant advertisements of the Lost Bullion Spanish Mines Company which recited that the mine was near Silver City, N. M. It turns out, according to the press dispatches, to be an old cave, instead of a mine, and the authorities acted very wisely in putting an end to the use of the mails by such a corporation. I wonder if any of my readers put their money in this get-rich-quick concern, attracted by its tempting advertising matter and with no other knowledge regarding its real merits. If so, the experience, costly though it may be, may be worth all that it involved.

I have constantly warned my readers against being carried off their feet by sensational advertising of mountains of untold wealth and millions of ore in sight, because any one who has the money to pay for it in these days can have such stuff published. Newspaper publishers are hardly able to make a personal investigation of the merits of every advertisement that is handed in to them, and if they were they might be fooled sometimes. The public must have its eyes open and protect itself from imposition in this matter as in everything else. I have little sympathy with those who are so easily fooled that they can be misled by the advertisements of parties whom they never knew or had any method of knowing. It is a curious fact that persons who will haggle over the price of a dozen of eggs in a grocery-store will not hesitate a moment to put their hard-earned money into some get-rich-quick scheme which may be pictured before their imagination in a highly sensational advertisement or prospectus. Money is made in mining by going into enterprises which have proved their real existence, and which have at the head of their management gentlemen of known probity and high standing.

"M." Canton, O.: Answer by letter.
"N." New York: There are several mines bearing a similar title. To which one do you refer?
"S." Hartford, Conn.: The price of Bishop Creek certainly looks high enough, considering the capital. I do not advise the purchase at the figures named.
"A Reader," Utica: I do not advise the purchase of the Hull Copper Company's shares. The capital looks excessive for a property that has done so little development work.
"H. C. R.," Philadelphia: I see nothing in the West Coast that is attractive. The Dona Dora is developing a property in New Mexico that has yet to prove its permanent value.
"E." Chicago: I know of no way in which you could be brought into connection with a property, unless you addressed the officers of the various mining companies and asked for the opening you seek.
"Elm," Holyoke, Mass.: 1. If I had a profit in Argenta, or any other of the cheap mining stocks, I would take it unless I had satisfactory assurances of its future value. 2. Am unable to get a report.
"O." Albany: W. F. Kendrick & Co. and the Overland Securities Co., of Denver, are practically the same. The short-time bonds of the San Juan Smelting and Refining Co. pay 10 per cent., and are sold in \$100 units.
"F." Nebraska City, Neb.: The Oriental Copper Company has eleven claims in Maricopa County, Ariz., on which sufficient work has not yet been done to justify the capital of \$2,000,000. The mine is in process of development.
"B." Sioux City, Ia.: I do not advise the purchase of the stock of the Manhattan Power and Mining Company at 75 cents a share. The property has yet to demonstrate its ability to pay continuous dividends and is highly capitalized.
"P." Pawtucket: 1. I have not heard of such a complaint, but, if the statements are verified, I would not care to deal with such a person. A report from a financial agency would, no doubt, be useful. 2. It would be just as well to pay up and have a limited holding, as the outlook is speculative.
"L." Dover, N. H.: A full report of the development work and new equipment on the Belle-Helen of Wonder will be sent you by addressing the main office of the company, at 50 Broadway, New York. The Hon. Warner Miller is president of this company, but I am not aware that Senator Miller is interested in any other Wonder mining concern.
"S." Brooklyn, N. Y.: 1. Yes; but Anaconda is now quoted on the basis of \$25 a share, while the former quotation was on the basis of \$100. 2. While it is believed that Anaconda is showing great richness, the greater speculative activity is in Amalgamated. For that reason speculators are giving the latter the preference, though there have been heavy investment purchases of Anaconda.
"N. H.," Silver Springs, N. Y.: 1. The Silver King has a large acreage of mineral land in the province of Ontario on which work has been prosecuted to a limited extent, hardly justifying the heavy capitalization. 2. The Golden Age group has six claims and two placers in Idaho County, Idaho. Until a mill is erected and water piped to work the placers, it could hardly be called a paying property. I regard it as highly speculative.
"D." Indianapolis: The Arizona-Colorado Copper Belt has a capital of \$2,500,000, and a large number of claims adjoining the Old Dominion. It is making good progress and developing the property, but has yet to justify its large capitalization. I have no doubt that the copper deposits reported on the property of the Victoria Chief have real value. The management is now busily engaged in developing this mine under the direction of a very practical, business-like, and efficient supervision. The Victoria Chief is located a short distance from Hillsboro, N. M., in the Caballos Range, in which the famous Bisbee and other of the richest copper camps, recently discovered, are found.

Continued on page 428.



The Stove of All Work

This oil stove of new principle and design has advantages over all other kinds of stoves regardless of fuel. It will toast, roast, bake, broil, fry as well as any coal, wood or gas range, with less expense of fuel and less trouble to the cook. With the

NEW PERFECTION Wick Blue Flame Oil Cook-Stove



you have any degree of heat at your instant control with the turn of the wrist. Ideal for summer cooking. Produces a clean, blue, concentrated flame, confined by enameled chimneys which prevent heat being thrown off to make an unbearable temperature in the kitchen.

Made in three sizes, with one, two, and three burners. Every stove warranted. If not at your dealer's, write our nearest agency for descriptive circular.



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Insist that your barber uses Mennen's Toilet Powder after he shaves you. It is antiseptic, and will prevent any of the many skin diseases often contracted. A positive relief for Prickly Heat, Chafing and Sunburn, and all affections of the skin. Removes all odor of perspiration. Get Mennen's—the original. Sold everywhere, or mailed for 25 cents. Sample Free.
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That splendid service and attention to small details that have made the "St. Denis" famous among the older New York hotels are now duplicated in the very center of the shopping and theatre district.

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Rooms \$2 and upwards.
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The Pleurometer

A SIMPLE, scientific, sensible device for developing lung power and proper breathing. Gives rich, red blood; promotes appetite and digestion; protects against colds and catarrh; aids to mental vigor. Price, \$2.00.
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WARNING TO INVESTORS

Don't Put a Penny
Into Mining Stocks
Until You Have Read

THIS FREE BOOK

Won't Cost You a Cent. May Save You Thousands



THIS LITTLE BOOK is a clear and comprehensive guide for investors in mining stocks. It is prepared by H. P. Dickinson, the well-known Mining Engineer and Metallurgist, who is now in managerial charge of the operations of the Hoosac Tunnel & Mining Company, at Idaho Springs, Col., and was formerly Assayer for the Rio Grande Smelter, Socorro, N. M., and for the St. Louis & Zacatecas Ore Co., Jimenez, Mexico; Manager Calumet Smelting & Refining Co., Chicago; Consulting Mining and Metallurgical Engineer, Denver, Col.; Assayer in charge of Ore Shipments from the Revenue Tunnel Mines Co., of Ouray, Col., and the Commodore Mining Co. of Creede, Col., at Pueblo, Col.

This Booklet referred to covers the chief points about which an investor should be informed before parting with his money, such as honesty and ability of management, value of properties, locations, titles to properties (defects in which mean probable disaster); prospect versus proven mine; capitalization (what is consistent); bonded indebtedness, divisions of stock (common and preferred, treasury and promotion); explanation of mining terms, table of capitalization and dividend record of North American mines and smelters, etc.

FREE If you are interested in Mining Stock Investments I will send you a copy of this valuable booklet absolutely free. As the supply is limited, you had better write at once to be sure of getting a copy. Address me this way:

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SPENCERIAN STEEL PENS

To write easily and smoothly, you want a pen that's even of point.

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In preference to all others, principally on account of their PURITY and FLAVOR. That Real Chocolate Flavor (noticeable to such a marked degree) results from the use of Highest Grade Cocoa Beans, scientifically blended without addition of any adulterants or fillers to reduce cost of production.

Sold at our Stores and by
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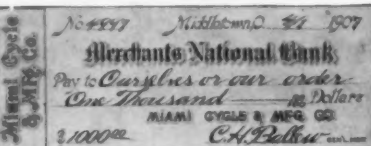


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THE EASIEST running wheel made, the Racycle has 27.9% less pressure on the bearings than any ordinary bicycle. Our pamphlet—"THE THREE REASONS"—contains a complete solution of this Power-Problem so interesting to cyclists. Send for it, and if you can prove the figures wrong,

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With least energy you can travel farther on a Racycle than on any other bicycle. It's all in the Crank Hanger.



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The Miami Cycle & Mfg. Co.
Middletown, Ohio, U.S.A.

By James Montgomery Flagg.



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All such scandals should be held up in this manner to the public view, in a sort of modern pillory, as an example to the youth of our country.

May the lesson sink deep!

Photogravure in sepia, 14 x 19—75 cents.

Send five cents for our forty-eight-page catalogue of complete line.

Judge Co., 225 Fourth Ave., New York City.

SOFTENED EYES Dr. ISAAC THOMPSON'S EYE WATER

Making Money in Mining.

Continued from page 427.

"B." Jackson, Miss.: Will make inquiries.
"J. W. J." Philadelphia: Thank you for the report.

"W." Springfield, Mass.: It is not a safe investment.

"Borgia." Milwaukee: There are several mines of that name; to which one do you refer?

"R." Brooklyn, N. Y.: 1. I know of no such book. 2. Will obtain information and reply later.

"V." New York: 1. I do not advise the purchase of either. 2. Address Horace J. Stevens, Houghton, Mich.

"H." New Bedford, Mass.: I do not regard the Mansfield as an attractive proposition, even at the figure you name.

"H. K. B." West Philadelphia: Its value is largely prospective, and I do not advise the purchase of the stock.

"H. C. W." Racine, Wis.: Neither of the properties makes a report that is satisfactory to me. You can do better.

"S." Providence, R. I.: The affairs of the Charter-Raton Mining and Tunnel Co. are reported to be conservatively managed.

"Rex." Hartford, Conn.: There is nothing to prevent the owner of a mining stock from offering it for sale through any broker or at any time.

"Indian." A large number of mining propositions in the Ely camp are being floated. Those you mention are among the highly speculative ones.

"S." Crosswell, Mich.: No such propositions are in the investment class. They are speculative, with promise of good returns if the mines are successfully developed, and of small loss if they are not.

"F." Roseburg, Ore.: 1. It is a matter with which I have nothing to do. 2. I would not unless I had satisfactory information to justify an opinion.

"Good Hope." Indiana: I have tried to get copies of the reports to which you refer, but have been unable to do so, or to secure information of any value. I doubt if the companies are still existing.

"L." Atlantic City: The Comstock Tunnel Company is bonded very heavily, and no interest has been paid on the bonds for about fifteen years. It will be seen that the stock can have very little value, if any.

"T." Wilmington, Del.: 1. It is highly speculative and has yet to prove that it has investment value. 2. Stevens' "Copper Handbook" is published by Horace J. Stevens, Houghton, Mich. The price is \$5.

"H. W. M." New York: I think the order in which you have set down the stocks would be the order in which they might be given preference. A reaction in the copper market might lead to lower prices generally.

"H." Newark, N. J.: 1. The quotations refer to the statements made by a correspondent who writes for a number of publications. 2. My notes appear only in LESLIE'S WEEKLY. There is no longer a Leslie's Monthly.

"B." Chicago: I am unable to obtain a report of the United States Diamond Mining Company. It seems to be difficult to secure information regarding it. I would hardly recommend the purchase of its stock.

"J." Atlanta, Ga.: Officers of the company say that the property is being rapidly and favorably developed, and that all their reports are most encouraging. I am awaiting a mining engineer's report, but have not yet received it.

"C." Franklin, Penn.: 1. The proposition is hardly in condition to be regarded as an investment. 2. They are doing a large business, and I have had no complaints from their clients. 3. I would not advise doing anything with the Silbert Con.

"T. T." Toledo: A. J. Orem & Co., 53 State Street, Boston, Mass., are the authorized agents for the Nevada-Douglas shares. Buying through this firm would give you quicker delivery. It is reported that the Nevada-Douglas may pay dividends this year.

"S." Fairhaven, Mass.: The answer was an inadvertence. Utah Con. has a property of unquestioned value, and is in the hands of an excellent and progressive management. On reactions, it offers as fair an opportunity as any other copper stock that I know of for a speculative investment.

"S." Orlando, Fla.: 1. I am unable to get a satisfactory report as to the standing and reliability of either of the firms. 2. I do not recommend any of them. 3. I know nothing beyond what was printed in the announcement. The property is in a remote district, and I have not yet visited it.

"N." East Rochester, O.: There is no doubt that the property has value, and if the expectations of the management are justified, dividends ought to be paid before a year has elapsed. An exhaustive examination by an expert is now being made, and I am told that it will be favorable. Of course all such stocks must have a speculative element.

"H. F. T." Toledo: 1. The Esperanza mine in Mexico is a large property, upon which a great deal of work has been done since it was opened in 1891, though it was closed for a number of years until it was recently reopened because of the finding of copper ore of value. The distant location of the property has made it very expensive to work. 2. So it is reported. 3. Yes.

"W." Sunbury, O.: 1. I do not advise the purchase of the stock of the New Jersey Mineral Co. The capital of \$2,000,000 looks excessive. There is less risk in buying the bond of a company with a bonus of stock than in purchasing the stock itself. Drop a line to T. J. Curran, president of the Mogolon, at Cooney, N. M., and ask him for his bond and stock offer. It may interest you.

"S." Franklin, Penn.: 1. It is always the case, when a profitable mine is discovered in a new district, that a large number of other claims are immediately placed on the market. So far as my examination goes, there is nothing in either of the companies to which you refer that gives it the promise of anything else except a chance of success. 2. The Canadian brokers have no rating that I have been able to get. 3. The New York firm is doing a large business, and apparently a successful and profitable one.

"E. R. W." Cincinnati: 1. Nevada Con. is a very large, low-grade proposition, which is installing an enormous plant, building a railroad, and preparing for operation on an extensive scale. Dividends are expected this year. I called attention to this company when its stock was selling at about half the present figures. I presume a report will be sent you if you will address the secretary, 66 Broadway, New York. 2. The company you mention is one of a number that have sprung up in the Ely district. I do not regard it with great favor.

"L. A." New Orleans: The criticism to which you refer is very severe. There is justification for some of it in view of the manner in which the valuable Greene copper property was turned over to certain mining promoters, to the apparent advantage of them and Colonel Greene. There is no doubt that many of Colonel Greene's friends and supporters felt that he had subjected himself to criticism by his action in this matter, and this has been reflected in the attitude of the buying public toward other properties which he has been developing.

"Sierra." Syracuse: Reports from the Sierra Con. just received announce the arrival of Colonel

Farish, the mining expert, and the still more important fact that the ore in the north drift of the Sierra will average eleven feet wide, and is improving as the miners advance. This ore assays over \$20 a ton in gold. Ex-Senator Warner Miller, the president of the company, is about to visit the mine, preliminary to putting the new mill, now approaching completion, at work. The report from the north drift is most encouraging for the future of the property.

"F." Dedham, Mass.: 1. Similar reports have been circulated. It is a combination of several properties rather highly capitalized. There have been evidences that the stock has been manipulated for an advance. On reactions, it might be bought for a speculation. 2. Butte Coalition is one of the Cole-Ryan properties, capitalized at \$15,000,000, par value \$15. It took over a number of valuable properties in the Butte camp, and has a good management and profitable properties. The declining tendency of copper and the tightness of money are not conducive to higher prices for any of the speculative properties on the exchanges.

"X." Pawtucket, R. I.: 1. The protracted visit of Colonel William A. Farish to the Victoria Chief will no doubt lead to an exhaustive report by him on the condition and prospects of the property. I am told that the shipments of ore to the smelter are about to begin, and that Colonel Farish's report will be very favorable. Treasurer J. H. Bigelow, who has been spending considerable time at the mine, writes in the most glowing terms of the outlook, and the president does not hesitate to express his belief that the Victoria Chief is to be one of the leading copper mines of the period. Orders for the last allotment of stock at \$2.50 per share are coming in freely. Colonel Hopper will be glad to give you the latest reports if you will address him at 100 Broadway, New York. 2. The Belle-Helen is the property at Wonder with which prominent New Yorkers are connected, and they do not hesitate to declare that it will have a great future.

New York, April 25th, 1907.

ROSCOE.

Life-insurance Suggestions.

[NOTICE.—This department is intended for the information of readers of LESLIE'S WEEKLY. No charge is made for answers to inquiries regarding life-insurance matters, and communications are treated confidentially. A stamp should always be enclosed, as a personal reply is sometimes deemed advisable. Address "Hermit," LESLIE'S WEEKLY, 225 Fourth Avenue, New York.]

MR. CLEVELAND will earn his salary of \$25,000 as chairman of the Association of Life-insurance Presidents if he succeeds in his laudable effort to head off the freak legislation directed against the business of the companies. Forty-one of them have reported to the insurance department of New York State increases of taxes absorbing more than one-fourth of their dividends (the amount of the taxes being \$9,000,000, and of the dividends \$35,000,000), and seventy insurance bills are reported pending in a single State. Some idea of what the present agitation means may be gathered from the statement made by the New York Times to the effect that if the drastic regulations prescribed by the "reformers" become laws, insurance companies which refuse to submit to them will be deprived of the right to do business in thirty-seven States.

"S." Indianapolis: 1. The supervision by the various States of life-insurance matters is more careful and strict to-day than ever before. 2. There would be absolutely no risk in taking out an endowment in the company you name, or in fact in any of the strong, old-line companies. No matter what kind of a panic we might have, your policy would be safe.

"K." Lawrence, Mass.: 1. The National Life, of Vermont, is an old and well-managed company, though it was criticized a few years ago by the State insurance department for some of its mortgage investments. This never affected its financial standing, and there is no question as to its soundness, though it is not one of the largest companies. 2. It might be well to get the annuity rates of some of the leading companies and compare them.

"H." Vergennes, Vt.: 1. A straight-life policy is probably the best and the cheapest for one in your circumstances. Look over the various forms of policies and make your choice. The forms of contract have been much simplified of late. If you will write to "Department S" of the Prudential Insurance Co., Newark, N. J., giving your age and asking for sample policies, you can examine them at your leisure. 2. Among the best of the New England companies, I would include the Massachusetts Mutual, of Springfield, Mass. The company will send you a copy of its straight-life policy and the premium rate if you will apply and state your age.

The Hermit

Mothers will find Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup the best remedy for their children. 25c. a bottle.

Gave Him Pause.

Bronson—"Surely you have confidence enough in me to lend me your umbrella?"

Woodson—"The most implicit confidence in your integrity, but not in your judgment. You might show it to the owner."

THE BEST WORM LOZENGES for CHILDREN are BROWN'S VERMIFUGE COMFITS. 25c. a box.

Defined.

Knicker—"What is a scientist?"

Bocker—"A man who wants to find out how many germs there are in spilled milk."

SOHMER & Co. find it almost impossible to keep pace with the impinging torrent of orders. The fame of the Sohmer Piano is now world-wide, and the demand for the instrument is almost universal.

More than Smiles.

Hewitt—"Whenever I ask Gruet to have a smile he orders a high-priced drink."

Jewett—"His smiles seem to be broad grins."

ALLEN'S FOOT-EASE

Shake Into Your Shoes Allen's Foot-Ease, a powder for the feet. It cures painful, swollen, smarting, nervous feet, and instantly takes the sting out of corns and bunions. It's the greatest comfort discovery of the age. Allen's Foot-Ease makes tight-fitting or new shoes feel easy. It is a certain cure for ingrowing nails, sweating, callous, and hot, tired, aching feet. We have over 30,000 testimonials. TRY IT TO-DAY. Sold by all Druggists and Shoe Stores, 25c. Do not accept any substitute. Sent by mail for 25c. in stamps.

FREE TRIAL PACKAGE. Also Free sample of the FOOT-EASE Sanitary CORN-PAD, a new invention. Address, ALLEN S. OLIMSTED, LeRoy, N.Y.

MOTHER GRAY'S SWEET POWDERS, best medicine for Feverish, Sickly Children.

(Mention this paper.)

In a pinch, use Allen's Foot-Ease.

Allen's Foot-Ease, a powder for the feet.

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WHEN THE AIR TURNED BLUE.
THE FARE—"How dare you use such terrible language to the poor horse!"
THE CABBIE—"Can't 'elp it, mum; but if you was a real lady you wouldn't understand it."
—Sketch.

White Rock

"The Champagne of Waters"

Improved BOSTON GARTER
THE STANDARD FOR GENTLEMEN
ALWAYS EASY
The Name "BOSTON GARTER" is stamped on every loop—
The *Velvet Grip* CUSHION BUTTON CLASP
Lies flat to the leg—never Slips, Tears nor Unfastens
ample pair, Silk 50c., Cotton 25c. Mailed on receipt of price.
GEO. FROST CO., Makers, Boston, Mass., U.S.A.
THE "VELVET GRIP" PATENT HAS BEEN SUSTAINED BY THE U. S. CIRCUIT COURT

The Truth
Can be told about
Great Western Champagne
—the Standard of American Wines
There is nothing to conceal in its production. It is Pure Grape Juice, fermented and aged to exact perfection for healthfulness, possessing the bouquet and flavor that connoisseurs desire.
"Of the six American Champagnes exhibited at the Paris exposition of 1900, the GREAT WESTERN was the only one that received a GOLD MEDAL."
PLEASANT VALLEY WINE CO.,
Sole Makers, Rheims, N. Y.
Sold by respectable wine dealers everywhere.

Intending purchasers of a STRICTLY FIRST-CLASS Piano, or Piano and Self-Player combined, should not fail to examine the merits of the world-renowned
SOHMER PIANOS
and the "SOHMER-CECILIAN" Inside Players, which surpass all others.
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SOHMER & COMPANY, NEW YORK.
Warerooms: Cor. 5th Ave. 22d St.

This 16-footer, latest model, carries eight persons; speed better than seven miles.
PRICE WITHOUT RAILS
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Truscott Boat Mfg. Co.
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Ball-Pointed Pens
(H. HEWITT'S PATENT.)
Suitable for writing in every position; glide over any paper; never scratch or spurt.
Made in England of the finest Sheffield rolled steel, BALL-POINTED pens are more durable, and are ahead of all others
FOR EASY WRITING.
Buy an assorted sample box of 24 pens for 25 cts., and choose a pen to suit your hand. Having found one, stick to it!
POST FREE FROM
H. BAINBRIDGE & CO., 99 WILLIAM STREET, NEW YORK
or any Stationery Store.

For Habitual
And Obstinate
Constipation
APENTA
The Best Natural
Aperient Water.

"Bristol" STEEL FISHING RODS
FISHERMAN'S LUCK
is a matter of skill plus tackle. While you're getting a rod you'd just as well get the best—the name of the best is "BRISTOL"—the original steel rod—with twenty years of rod-building experience back of it, and back of that our THREE YEAR GUARANTEE.
Look for our trade-mark "BRISTOL"; it's on the reel seat. Our catalogue mailed free on request.
THE HORTON MFG. CO.
26 Horton St.
Bristol, Conn., U. S. A.

A Club Cocktail
IS A BOTTLED DELIGHT

THOUSANDS have discarded the idea of making their own cocktails—all will after giving the CLUB COCKTAILS a fair trial. Scientifically blended from the choicest old liquors and mellowed with age make them the perfect cocktails that they are. Seven kinds, most popular of which are Martini (Gin base), Manhattan (Whiskey base).
The following label appears on every bottle:
Guaranteed under the National Pure Food and Drugs Act, Approved June 30th, 1906. Serial No. 1707.
G. F. HEUBLEIN & BRO., Sole Props.
Hartford New York London

Williams' Shaving Stick

THE name "Williams" on Shaving Soap has, for nearly three-quarters of a century, been the shaver's guarantee of perfection.

In the richness and creamlike qualities of its lather and in its peculiar action in softening the beard and its refreshing and emollient properties, it is inimitable.

Williams' Shaving Sticks and Shaving Cakes sold everywhere. Send 4c. in stamps for a Williams' Shaving Stick, or a cake of Luxury Shaving Soap, trial size. (Enough for 50 shaves.)

Address

THE J. B. WILLIAMS COMPANY
Department A, GLASTONBURY, CONN.
London Paris Berlin Sydney



"The only kind that won't smart or dry on the face"

20TH CENTURY LIMITED — 18-HOUR TRAIN TO CHICAGO
New York Central and Lake Shore

Why it is Good

Our water comes from wells
1400 feet deep.

Our barley is selected by a partner in our business—selected from the best that is grown.

Most of our hops are Bohemian.

Our yeast is produced forever from the same mother cell. 'Tis a yeast that no one can duplicate.

That is why Schlitz beer is good.

But we spend more on purity—more time, more skill, more money—than on any other cost of our brewing.

That is why Schlitz beer is
good for
you.

Schlitz

The Beer That Made Milwaukee Famous.

Ask for the Brewery Bottling.
See that the cork or crown is
branded Schlitz.

LESLIE'S

ILLUSTRATED

WEEKLY



No. 2696
MAY 9, 1907

MAY-DAY IN CENTRAL PARK, NEW YORK.

Drawn by G. W. Peters.

PRICE
TEN CENTS

Ford "Sound Logic" Talks

THE CAR
THAT SOLD
THE AGENT

*No 4.
Get the
Series.*

FORD AGENTS RECEIVE LESS discount per car than do the sales agents representing any other lines of motor cars. In fact, the difference to the agent as between a Ford \$600 runabout and its closest competitor is more than \$100.

PERHAPS THIS IS THE REASON why some agents who handle various lines, amongst which is the Ford, try so hard to sell the others—perhaps. We have known agents to take on the Ford line just to block its sale.

WORKS OUT ABOUT THIS WAY: Agent assures customer he is wholly unprejudiced—has he not both lines to sell? What difference can it make to him? (Fails to mention the \$100.00!) Talks so hard against the Ford, customer gets suspicious. Finally insists on comparative demonstration. Sometimes asks to have both cars taken apart—that settles it.

AT THE END OF THE SEASON the agent finds he has sold ten Fords for every other car he has disposed of. Fords have sold themselves, spite of him. He has other cars on hand to sell at loss—no Fords. Fords represent no investment. We ask no guarantee as to number of cars to be taken in a year. We know each agent will want all we can give him.

WE VENTURE THE ASSERTION that not one agent in ten took on the Ford line willingly—his customers forced it. They asked for Fords. Insisted on seeing them—agent had to get the line in self-defense. To-day you couldn't pry a Ford agent away with a crow-bar. He doesn't like the small discount—but he finds the profits on large numbers amount up in a year. And there's no loss, no dissatisfaction. Next season he will handle no other.

ANY COMPETENT MAN WHO INSPECTS the Ford runabout carefully, critically, must inevitably conclude that, made as it is of Vanadium Chrome steel throughout, machined with absolute accuracy, perfectly adjusted and tested, there cannot be a very wide margin of profit to the maker—on one car. Since the agent's profit is also small—well, the buyer must be getting pretty nearly "all automobile" for his \$600. That's the point exactly. That's why over 5,000 Ford runabouts have already been sold through (originally) unwilling agents.

SOUNDS LIKE TELLING TRADE SECRETS, but it isn't. The secret of Ford success is the customer's preference—that's all we're telling.



MODEL N, 4 cyl. 15 h. p. 1050 lbs. The sturdiest thing on wheels. \$600.
F. O. B. DETROIT

A WORD TO AGENTS

We want agents in all territory where we are not represented. Best automobile agency in the world. Any good agent can sell Fords. Pure gold needs no gilding.

Ford Motor Company
18 Piquette Avenue, Detroit, Mich.

BRANCH RETAIL STORES { New York, Philadelphia, Boston, Chicago,
Buffalo, Cleveland, Detroit, and Kansas City.
Standard Motor Car Co., San Francisco, Oakland, and Los Angeles,
Distributors for California.
Canadian trade supplied by Ford Motor Company of Canada, Walkerville, Ont.

JAP-A-LAC
REG. U.S. PAT. OFF.
A STAIN AND VARNISH COMBINED



JAP-A-LAC produces the finest finish on old or new FLOORS.

With JAP-A-LAC you can renew the finish on any floor, in a short space of time, and at a trifling cost. The surface will be as hard as flint, and as smooth as glass. JAP-A-LAC "wears like iron." Heel prints will not mar it, nor show white on it. A JAP-A-LAC floor is easily kept clean. Besides Natural (clear) JAP-A-LAC, there are fifteen beautiful colors, for refinishing everything about the house from cellar to garret; Interior Woodwork, Furniture, and all things of wood or metal. FOR SALE BY PAINT, HARDWARE AND DRUG DEALERS. ALL SIZES FROM 15c TO \$2.50.

A WARNING AGAINST THE DEALER WHO TRIES TO SUBSTITUTE.

Some dealers will not buy JAP-A-LAC so long as they can substitute something else on which THEY MAKE MORE PROFIT. If your dealer offers you a substitute, decline it. He will get JAP-A-LAC for you if you insist on it.

Write for beautiful illustrated booklet, and interesting color card. FREE for the asking.

If building, write for our complete Finishing Specifications. They will be mailed free. Our Architectural Green Label Varnishes are of the highest quality.

The Glidden
Varnish Co.

541 Rockefeller Bldg., Cleveland

If YOUR dealer does not keep JAP-A-LAC, send us his name and the receipt for Gold which is 25c to cover cost of mailing, and we will send FREE Sample (quarter pint can) to any point in the United States.

IT
IS
PRESUMPTION
TO
SAY
YOU
HAVEN'T
A
MIND
OF
YOUR
OWN

YET that is what is practically said to you, when you ask for an advertised article and are offered a substitute by a dealer. He would give you what you made up your mind you wanted, but for the fact that a substitute pays him a larger percentage of profit. Such a dealer's interest lies only in making as much money out of you as possible. The first-class dealer would have given you what you asked for, by that course admitting that you had a mind of your own and were capable of exercising it. Show the substitutor that you have a mind of your own by getting **What You Ask For**